

# ARMY

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REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

## JOURNAL.

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## INSPECTION OF MONEY ACCOUNTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Can anybody tell the object of that absurd performance called inspection of money accounts? This is no conundrum, but a question prompted by a desire to obtain knowledge, and further stimulated by the fact that my desk has, for two days, been covered with papers, waiting the arrival of the inspector. Only fear of the K. O. keeps me from laughing when I see that august individual, evidently impressed with the idea that he is doing something, gravely examining vouchers which have been already inspected and reported correct by the expert clerks at Washington who are hired for that very purpose.

SUFFERER.

## BLUE-JACKETS OF THE PAST.

The average blue-jacket as I knew him long ago was always a good fellow, but you seldom knew where to have him. He was unquestionably a drunken fellow, and he used to manage to get dead drunk faster than any other class of men with whom I have been acquainted. He was not steady. Apart from his officer he seemed almost a reed shaken with the wind, though his personal courage was always lion-like when roused. He was proud of his officer, especially if the officer was hard on him. He was somewhat of a fatalist, quick to imagine that fate was against him and to give up the struggle against it. He was quarrelsome in his cups, but almost always distinctly witty out of them. He preserves his humor to the present day. A story is told of a certain "Bill" standing at the corner of a street in Natal during the Zulu war, when a certain general just landed, covered with medals and orders and equally hung with soldierly knickknacks, the whistle, the field glass, the compass, the note book, etc., passed near "Bill" and his companion "Jack."

"Who's 'im, Jack?" asked Bill.  
"Dunno," said Jack, "seems to be one o' them new generals just come ashore."  
"H'm," returned Bill, preparing to put his pipe in his mouth again, "looks like a bloomin' Christmas tree!"

From "The Evolution of the Blue-Jacket," by Adm. P. H. Colomb, Royal Navy, in North American Review for September.

## THE LATE COMDR. SNELL, U. S. N.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In 1864 I had the honor of being coxswain of the second cutter of the U. S. S. Glauco, and my wife made a silk flag for the cutter, which we always used when using the boat, and which I prized very highly, and which 1st Lieut. A. T. Snell and the other officers felt proud of; and my wife had the pleasure of being the first lady to ride in the cutter under that flag. In January of 1865 I was transferred to the U. S. S. Gem of the Sea, leaving the flag with Lieut. Snell. We were then in Key West. Later the Glauco came to New York and went out of commission, and Lieut. Snell, who I met in the navy yard, had the flag stowed in his trunk, and he told me he was going home and was going to take the flag home, and keep it there. Now, I write to you to see if you can tell me where or how I can find the widow, as I am informed that he is dead, of Mr. Snell, or any of his family, for the purpose, if possible, of getting the flag as a relic of the days of the war. Hoping you can help me, and begging you to excuse me for taking up your time,

WM. F. VAN HOUTEN.

Alfred T. Snell was a Commander at the time of his death, which occurred in San Francisco, Sept. 8, 1876. He was a native of New Hampshire. Perhaps some of our readers can give you information concerning his widow. He was a member of the California Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

## CO. B IN MOURNING.

B Troop, 6th Cav., is in mourning for Jerry, its bulldog and mascot, who had followed its fortunes for years and was drowned one evening while bringing up sticks thrown in the lake. At one time Jerry was like the man described as "a good fellow when you know him, but you've got to know him first." Of late years while looking tough he has really been kindness personified.

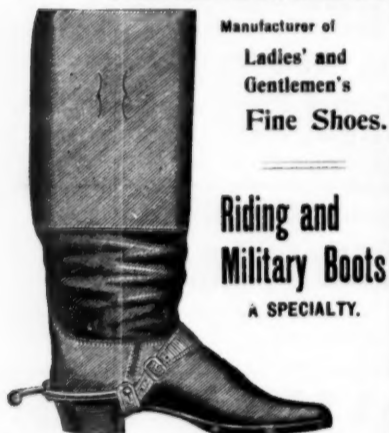
"Poor Jerry is defunct.  
He is dead as a nail;  
Hushed is his bark  
And the wag of his tail."

Jerry was stolen once at Caspar, Wyo., but turned up weeks afterward at Fort Washakie, 170 miles away. "A little shattered but still in the ring," Capt. Baird thinks that Jerry deliberately committed suicide, as he had scarcely ever seen a deserter from B Troop until it reached Fort Leavenworth and the modern centralization system, which takes a troop away from its tents, its mess, its traditions and its individuality.

Our Washington contemporary in its last issue says: "This week's paper surpasses that of any military and naval paper ever published in America in size, extent of valuable reading matter, and in the character and amount of advertising. It consists of thirty-six pages." The "Register" is not well informed. A reference to our file will show that No. 1341 of the "Army and Navy Journal" contained forty pages; that it had, measured by the usual standard of printers' ems, more than twice as much reading matter as the last number of the "Register," and that the amount of advertising in it was 40 per cent. beyond the "Register's" high-water mark of last week. We have had frequent occasion, as our readers know, to publish numbers containing double the amount of reading matter in the "Register's" special number, but in all cases our extra issues have been forced upon us by special necessities. The sale of the special number referred to was over 16,000 copies in excess of our regular edition. The regular weekly sale of the "Journal" is nearly, if not quite, double that of the "Register," in spite of the affidavits to the contrary it has placed on file with advertising agencies. One of these affidavits was signed by a young man in the employ of the "Register," and when confronted with it he stated that he knew nothing of the circulation of the paper, that not being in his department, and that he had signed the affidavit at the dictation of the treasurer of the "Register" Co., Mr. Lewis Thompson.

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THURSDAY, October 10, 1895, for furnishing such  
supplies as may be required by the Subsistence De-  
partment, United States Army, delivered in New  
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Information in schedule list. Preference given to  
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# DOCKING THE INDIANA.

We hope that the Secretary of the Navy will not make the mistake of seeking to bolster up the reputation of the Port Royal dock, for which his predecessor and not he is primarily responsible. The Secretary has just received the report of another board appointed to examine the dock. The members of the board are Capt. Alex. H. McCormick, Civil Engrs. Anecato G. Menocal and Christopher C. Wolcott, who was formerly an officer of the Army and is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1867. They have apparently gone as far in their report as their consciences will permit in favor of the contractor. Though they do not venture to recommend putting the Indiana into this dock, they do say that with the gate in the inner grove as it is it would be safe "probably" to dock "a" war vessel. They also say that the same conditions "probably" exist with the gate in the outer grove. "A" Navy vessel, the Amphitrite, has already been in and out of the dock, but she is not a battleship of the weight of the Indiana. The Amphitrite was carefully placed in the center of the dock, so as to avoid as possible testing its weak points. This board report that the defect of the dock is due to faulty designs, and not to bad workmanship, and therefore they hold that the contractor should not be made responsible. A reference to the record will show that the designs, after which the dock has been constructed, were prepared for Mr. McCarthy by Mr. Oelman BomNerta, an employee of the Treasury Department. They were presented by the contractor with his proposal and were rejected by the Board on Designs, as were other designs. Mr. Tracy declared that he was not bound by the finding and accepted Mr. McCarthy's bid as the lowest, though there was a still lower bid from Carlos J. Stohlbrand, whose designs were condemned as wholly inadequate.

Defective as were Mr. McCarthy's plans, he has not followed them in all particulars. He has announced his entire confidence in the ability of the dock to take the Indiana, and offers to be responsible for any damage the vessel may receive. If this offer is accompanied by a good and sufficient bond it would be well to accept it.

We quite appreciate the embarrassment the Department is under, it having to choose between sending a U. S. naval vessel to Halifax to be docked or risking her in the Port Royal dock. Perhaps the best course now will be to clean the bottom of the Indiana as well as possible by sending down divers.

Fourteen months ago, July 21, 1894, we stated in the "Journal" that the Indiana would have to be taken abroad to be docked, and pointed out the defects in the Port Royal dock, which had even then revealed themselves. A week later we returned to the subject, and spoke of the wisdom shown by Great Britain in providing for the contingencies attending the construction of a modern Navy, and urged that the work of building of our dry docks should be entrusted to experienced hands and not to a master mason or contractors with a "pull." Dec. 8, 1894, we again pointed out the defects of the Port Royal dock, and predicted that it would not be available by the spring of 1895, and it was not available then. We have returned to this subject upon numerous occasions during the past year, but still the work of wasting the public money has gone on. This might have been due in the beginning to well-intentioned mistakes, but when the laches of the amateur dock builders put it into the power of the Department to procure better work, the opportunity was not improved. The condition of our partially constructed dry docks is a disgrace to the country, and a serious reflection upon the executive capacity of our Navy Department. The situation is bad enough as it is—do not let us make it worse. Before the Department goes further in the docking the Indiana at Port Royal, they should call into consultation a board composed in part or wholly of men who have had a large experience in docking vessels. There is but one road to wisdom and that is through experience.

Up to the present time four emergency-ration boards have been heard from—those appointed in the Departments of the Platte, Texas, Colorado and California. The other boards are still considering the subject, but will probably shortly make their reports. It has been found that the recommendations of the boards already at hand are very similar, and no trouble is expected in finally selecting an emergency ration. The authorities are greatly pleased at this unity of opinion. The weight of the ration to be selected will be something less than two pounds for each man per day. The last report received is that from the Department of California, where the board consisted of Lieut. Col. F. L. Guenther, 5th Art.; Lieut. Col. E. Miles, 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Bell, Subsistence Department; Col. J. V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Capt. G. H. G. Gale, 4th Cav.

Brig. Gen. Morgan, Comy. Gen., is anxiously waiting to receive an official report on the first test of the new emergency ration by troops in the Department of Colorado, which is said to have given bad results. A report has been printed stating that one company in the Department of Colorado had gone forth on a three-days' practice march and in lieu of hard-tack and coffee had been supplied with coffee tablets and compressed soup. As a result of the use of this ration it was reported that the medical officer with this command had ridden into Morrison, Col., for assistance, stating that 36 out of 50 men in the detail were afflicted with griping

pains, resulting from the non-assimilation of the scientific ration. It is the belief of Gen. Morgan and his assistants, Maj. Cushing and Maj. Woodruff, that the men had while marching eaten some other food than was provided for them. There is no doubt in their minds of the value of emergency ration for army use, notwithstanding the reported ill-results from its first trial, and it is the intention of the authorities to issue it to the service. The ration tested by the troops in the Department of the Colorado has not been selected for the service. No definite selection will be made until the recommendations of the several boards are at hand.

There is a vacancy in the corps of Chaplains of the Army and a scramble has commenced between the one hundred or more ministerial applicants to obtain the billet. It is extremely doubtful, however, if an appointment will be made before the selection of a Judge Advocate, and the latter will not be made until the President's return.

The Washington "Star" prints an interesting letter by Gen. W. T. Sherman, giving some characteristic views on Army Chaplains and their uses. The letter is as follows:

Headquarters Army of the United States,  
Washington, D. C., July 26, 1882.

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 24th is received, and if your brother, —, will make his application to the Secretary of War for a chaplaincy in the Army and send me his papers, I will indorse and lay them before the Secretary for the action of the President, who alone always makes these appointments. I never give original letters to the President or Secretary of War, because it would be wrong for me to do so, as they might refer several applicants to me for selection and I would seem to be committed to the one holding my letter. I think there are several hundred applicants now, each one of whom is stronger in the faith than St. Paul, and most of whom before appointment are anxious to be martyrs; but, once appointed and confirmed, they object to our frontier posts because they are ill adapted for raising a large family of small children. Of course, the whole system as now is a farce and meant to be so. If Congress wanted the Army to have the influence of religion it would allow the commanding officer of each post remote from civilization to hire and pay for a minister while employed, like Surgeons. Of such posts there are nearly a hundred, whereas the Chaplains are limited to thirty, say, half of whom are sick or don't like the isolation of Texas, Arizona, etc. Of course, there are no vacancies now, and they are gobbled up as soon as the telegraph announces a death—there are no resignations—and so greedy are the applicants that they will not even wait for the funeral. If your brother wants to join in this scramble to become a martyr, let him send me his papers and I will see that they are filed, and then let him have some Senator or member of Congress rush to the President the moment he learns a Chaplain is "in extremis." With great respect,  
W. T. SHERMAN.

An interesting trial of a new kind of armor plate will take place within the next two weeks at the Indian Head Proving Ground. The plate is manufactured under a method devised by a Frenchman named D'Humy. The armor to be tested is 6 inches thick, and is made up of a number of very thin plates placed side by side in a box of steel. The whole structure is then placed in another steel box, similar to the first, and M. D'Humy's invention is ready for trial. The structure is so placed in front of the gun that the ball must strike the edges of the thin plates, and M. D'Humy claims that the projectile will break up on the face of the armor. His theory is that each of the many plates will contribute its entire strength by this arrangement toward keeping out a shell. Ordnance experts, however, say that there is no doubt that a 6-inch projectile will easily penetrate M. D'Humy's structure. M. D'Humy claims that with his method anybody with a rolling pin can manufacture armor plate, and that the Government will be able to dispense with large plants such as those of the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies. We should not be disposed to sell their stock at a discount because of the brilliant prospect of this French inventor.

An examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Army will be held during the month of October. With the retirement of Lieut. Col. J. S. Billings, Deputy Surg. Gen., on Oct. 1, the corps will be reduced to the maximum set by the last Congress. The Retiring Board has recommended the retirement of Maj. W. Matthews, Surg., and Capt. F. V. Walker, Asst. Surg., and action on their cases is expected within a week or so. These retirements will create two vacancies and a third one will occur in December, when Maj. R. S. Vickery, Med. Dept., will be retired on account of age. There are a large number of applicants on file for entrance into this corps and the competition between the candidates during the examination is expected to be quite sharp.

The Navy Department has issued the circular advertisement giving a description of the two battleships authorized by the last Congress, of which we gave a synopsis in the "Journal." Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn has sent out these circulars to a number of ship-building firms, including the Cramps and the Union Iron Works. The law provides that one battleship shall be built on the Atlantic coast and the other on the Pacific coast.

A Fort Sheridan dispatch states that a sentinel armed with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle fired at an escaping prisoner at a range of about 30 yards. The bullet passed through the prisoner's head and then through the trunk of an oak tree 8 inches in diameter, after which it buried itself in a knoll to a depth of 3½ feet. Officers at Fort Sheridan say the Krag-Jorgensen

weapon is merciful and cite the wound made in the prisoner's head to prove it. The hole made by the 30-caliber bullet with its thin covering of nickel steel was scarcely larger than the bullet itself.

Among the arguments presented on the plans of the battleships was one by Commo. Thomas O. Selfridge. He urges that in fighting trim and with 500 tons of coal on board battleships No. 5 and 6 will have a draught of 23 feet 6 inches; the lower edge of the belt will be 4 feet 6 inches below and the upper edge 3 feet above the water line. With 1,300 tons of coal, the limit of burden capacity, the upper edge of the belt will be just out of water. This immersion of 25 feet may be considered the extreme depth at which the ships will ever be fought. This would give 18 inches out of water, and a projectile entering above this should not entail very disastrous results, as water could only be taken in from rolling. Commo. Selfridge says: "At a normal draught of 28 feet 6 inches, with an inclination of 9 degrees 30 minutes, the lower edge of armor upon the raised side would be just at the water's edge. This inclination would be produced by a moderate swell, and supposing the armor raised 1 foot as recommended, the hull would be fatally exposed. Neither do I approve of increasing the submergence of the hull before going into action by filling the double bottoms as suggested by Ordnance. For these reasons I would consider it a grave error to raise the height of the armor plate 1 foot or at all above the depth given by construction. Of the two I should much prefer to see it lowered 1 foot." As to the double turrets he says: "The plan of placing the 8-inch turrets upon the main turrets is certainly attractive from its simplicity, and upon first consideration I was inclined to give it my approval. But the more I study the requirements and accidents of an engagement, the more I am convinced that its adoption would be a mistake. Its great advantages are the protection of its ammunition supply and the absence of a separate turning mechanism, consequently far less liability of being disabled from the destruction of its turning matter. Its minor advantage, the saving of weight. Upon the latter there is a wide difference between the two bureaus. Ordnance putting it at 350 tons, while Construction reduces the amount to 20 tons for each turret. It must be remembered that the large turret by itself is practically invulnerable against any gun now afloat. But the placing of the weaker upon this otherwise invulnerable turret must be a constant menace to the integrity of the big turret. For it is hardly possible for a projectile to pierce and explode within the smaller turret, without disabling the whole, either by jamming the main turret or by breaking in the supporting beams, rendering useless the apparatus for loading the big guns or for the supply of its ammunition. For the advantages claimed, is it worth the while to run any such risk? There are undoubted advantages of protection to the 8-inch guns in the double turret, but not as great as claimed. The ammunition tube of 10 inches thickness is protected by the big turret from ahead and on each bow. On the broadside it has in addition to its own armor the benefit of the resistance of the 6-inch casemate armor, or 16 inches of armor protection, besides being a comparatively small object to hit. The turret mechanism of these turrets is their greatest weakness, which is overcome in the double-turret system. But some chances must be taken in a fight, and this is one of them. Otherwise the advantages of the double-turret system are so outweighed by the disadvantages that I have no hesitation in recommending its abandonment. At the best it is an experiment which might be fraught with grave disaster. Better to let some other nation tread the uncertain path of experiment, while we keep on the solid ground of known results."

Rear Adm. Kirkland has appealed to the President to revoke the action of Secretary Herbert in disapproving his course in sending a letter of congratulation to M. Faure upon the latter's election as President of France. The matter was brought to the attention of the State Department last spring through Faure's reply to the Admiral. The communication was addressed to "Rear Adm. Kirkland, commanding European Squadron," and sent to Ambassador Eustis for transmission. The State Department sent the letter to the Navy Department, and Secretary Herbert wrote to Rear Adm. Kirkland condemning his course on the ground that political opponents of Faure might take offense at an officer of this Government's felicitation over the success of one candidate and the defeat of others. What Secretary Herbert desired to know was whether Adm. Kirkland had signed the letter as "Rear Admiral, commanding." Adm. Kirkland replied to the Secretary's letter, but did not furnish him with a copy of his communication to Faure. He was a friend of that official, and thought no objection could be made to his course. Secretary Herbert then sent him another letter more strongly condemning his course, and stating that the United States could not afford to get into diplomatic controversy through such means as the Admiral's action might precipitate. A second communication from the Admiral reached the Navy Department a few days ago, transmitting to the President a request on that official to revoke Secretary Herbert's action. Secretary Herbert has written an indorsement in defense of his course. What disposition the President will make of the matter will be decidedly interesting.

Capt. G. W. Sumner, who was court martialed as a result of the Columbia's mishap in Southampton docks, has been sentenced to suspension for six months on waiting orders pay, and to receive a reprimand from the Secretary of the Navy. The court found him guilty in part on the first charge, in not fully performing his duty in connection with the docking of the ship. The specification of the second charge of hazarding a Navy vessel was proved and he was found guilty of neglect of duty.

The Army exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition is complete. This latter will be in shape, however, by Sept. 16, several days before the Exposition is officially opened. Two companies stationed at Fort McPherson will be designated to encamp within the Exposition grounds and they will alternate every two weeks with other troops until the entire command at this post has seen duty at the fair. The Army exhibit was arranged by Capt. T. H. Barry, 1st Inf., and is in excellent shape.

Messrs. Fisher & Porter, of Chicago, announce that their firm will be dissolved by mutual consent on Sept. 30, 1895. Mr. Albert Fisher will retain their present office, Room 1025, Monadnock Block, and will represent Wm. Todd & Co., of Youngstown, O., on their high-grade and heavy-duty engines, rolling-mill and blast-furnace machinery. Mr. H. F. J. Porter will retain the agency of the Bethlehem Iron Co., and will move to Room 1433 Marquette Building. These changes will occur Oct. 1, 1895.

## Krag-Jorgensen and the New Manual.

The "Seventh Regiment Gazette," to which we are indebted for these cuts, in the article accompanying them says:

Should the State authorities adopt the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, or even one similar to it, the Guard will have to go to school again, so to speak, and learn all over again how to handle a rifle. The writer made a journey to Governor's Island recently and saw the battalion of the 13th Inf. that is stationed there go through the school of the company at evening parade armed with the new piece. . . . At the conclusion of evening parade, when companies pass in review and salute the commanding officer, the companies come to a port arms, and the Sergeant comes to a rifle salute, such as in the



RIFLE SALUTE WITH THE KRAG-JORGENSEN.

above illustration. I quote the instruction for the new rifle salute from the regulations: "Being at right shoulder arms, carry the left hand smartly to the small of the stock, forearm horizontal, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger against the piece. (2.) Drop the left hand by the side. The first motion of the salute is made six yards before passing the officer, holding the hand at the small of the stock until the salute is acknowledged or the officer passed. Indoors, the salute is made from the position of order arms; carry the left hand smartly to the right side, forearm horizontal, or nearly so, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger against piece. (2.) Drop the left hand by the side. The rifle salute is prescribed for individual soldiers with arms, except sentinels, who salute by presenting arms."



PORT ARMS WITH THE KRAG-JORGENSEN.

The torpedo boat Cushing left Newport, R. I., Sept. 9, for Fisher's Island with 500 rounds of ammunition, which will be used by the North Atlantic fleet during target practice at Gardiner's Bay.

## THE YACHT RACE.

(For the "Army and Navy Journal.")

Oh, yes; Tom Brown and I were there,  
With yachting suits and our college shout,  
And glasses to see it fair and square,  
And a flask or two to help us out;  
And when the gun gave warning loud,  
And cheers and whistles were skyward sent,  
We sprung on the taffrail, gripping a shroud,  
As over the line away they went.

Blue was the sky and blue the sea,  
Crisp and fresh was the headlong wind,  
And the foam-dust swirled away to lee,  
Flung from their dainty heels behind;  
With the mainsail, top and headsails spread—  
Oh, every ribbon upon her back—  
I cheered our boat till my face was red,  
As she bore away on the starboard tack.

Thrashing, griping, eating her way,  
Right in the eye of the wind she looks.  
Ah, little you know of the scene that day  
Who only "go down to the sea" in books.  
With a thrill and a heave of the glistening hull,  
A bow and a flirt to the clutching gale,  
Aloft and aloft all taut and full,  
And the water lipping the wet lee rail.

Ready about! there's a shiver of white  
Like the shrug of a woman trim and gay,  
And before we know what's the matter quite,  
With a kiss of the hand she spins away,  
Heading straight where the stake-boat's seen—  
She'll weather it, sure, if she holds her course—  
And now she's around, our own sea-queen!  
Cheer, all hands, cheer! till you're weak and hoarse.

And away and away on the homeward run,  
With the great clubtopsail bulging round,  
And away and away till the task is done,  
The spinnaker spurring her every bound;  
A floating, flying, snow-white dome,  
Kissed and crowned by the glad sun,  
Her heaving breast in a smother of foam—  
A rush and a roar and the race is won!

WILL STOKES.

## A POET IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

Boston "Transcript," Boston, Sept. 9, 1895.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the current number of your paper, under a representation of the American flag, you publish some verses which I wrote 16 or 17 years ago. Judging from your version my poor little verses have met with rather hard treatment in their travels. They were first printed in the Boston "Courier," at that time edited by Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, and were also printed in the later edition of Dana's "Household Book of Poetry." Hurry of composition might excuse much, but I would not excuse myself if I ever made preserve rhyme with love, as you have somehow succeeded in doing. If you have the secret would you mind imparting it? I send you a copy of the verses, thinking the appreciation you show for them in their travel-worn shape might justify me in presenting them to you as they were at the start.

## VETERAN AND RECRUIT.

He filled the crystal goblet  
With golden-headed wine:  
"Come, comrades, now I bid ye—  
'Tis the true love of mine."

"Her forehead's pure and holy,  
Her hair is tangled gold,  
Her heart to me so tender,  
To others' love is cold."

"So drain your glasses empty  
And fill me another yet:  
Two glasses at least for the dearest  
And sweetest girl, Lizette."

Uprose a grizzled sergeant—  
"My true love I give thee,  
Three true loves blent in one love,  
A soldier's trinity."

"Here's to the flag we follow,  
Here's to the land we serve,  
And here's to holy honor  
That doth the two preserve."

Then rose they up around him  
And raised their eyes above,  
And drank in solemn silence  
Unto the Sergeant's love.

EDWARD WENTWORTH HAZEWELL.

We took Mr. Hazewell's verses from page 605 of the "History of the Flag of the United States of America," by George Henry Preble, Rear Adml. U. S. N., third edition, 1882." We gave all of the verses that appeared there and reprinted them precisely as we found them. We knew that the rhymes were faulty, but that did not disturb our confidence any more than the addition of another lunatic to the population of England disturbed the grave diggers in Hamlet, and for a similar reason. There are few poets, even those of eminent degree, who do not deal in rhymes equally faulty. We ought in fairness to have added Mr. Hazewell's name to his verses, but perhaps he will congratulate himself upon our omission to do so when he learns that we should have given his name as "E. H. Hazewell," as it is published in Preble. We heartily congratulate Mr. Hazewell upon being the author of such excellent verses, and are glad to learn that whatever may have been his literary offenses, they do not include an attempt to rhyme "love" with "preserve." Not that we wish to be understood as accusing Mr. Hazewell of literary offenses of any sort. All that we know of him is good, and so far as our information goes he is entirely blameless of offense. He has certainly made it clear in this case that he is the victim and not the offender. We found Mr. Hazewell's verses good enough to reprint as they were. They are very much better in the corrected form.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Secretary of War Lamont visited President Cleveland at Gray Gables Sept. 10.

Lieut. C. J. Bailey, 1st Art., rejoined at Fort Hamilton this week from a short leave.

Maj. C. F. Humphrey, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Omaha from a trip to Fort Meade.

Lieut. E. A. Shuttleworth, 11th Inf., is spending the month of September at Northfield, Vt.

Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art., has taken charge of post school matters at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Lieut. W. P. Burnham, 20th Inf., and Mrs. Burnham are recent arrivals at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. J. A. Emery, 11th Inf., is a recent arrival at Waco, Tex., for duty at Baylor University.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Johnston, retired, residing at Portland, Ore., reached his 71st birthday Sept. 6.

Capt. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf., left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Sept. 10, to be absent for a week.

Lieut. W. P. Stone, 4th Art., on leave from Washington Barracks, D. C., is visiting at Basic City, Va.

Lieut. W. S. Wood, 10th Cav., is spending September on leave, with address Army Building, New York.

Mr. Percy Weir Arnold returned to New Haven (where he is a student at Yale University) last week.

Maj. D. W. Lockwood, C. E., arrived at Newport, R. I., Sept. 11, and entered upon duty at that station.

Capt. F. W. Thibaut, 6th Inf., passed through New York early in the week en route to Fort Thomas, Ky.

Capt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf., and his Co., A, at Fort McPherson, have been busy this week at target practice.

Capt. William T. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has left Washington for a few days' vacation.

Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle and family have left Governor's Island to spend six weeks' vacation at Intervale, N. H.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., looking well and hearty, visited friends at Governor's Island and in New York Sept. 11.

Capt. F. J. Ives, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Sept. 12, from a short leave.

Gen. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., was expected to rejoin at Omaha this week. He lives at the Omaha Club in that city.

Maj. John D. Hall, Surg. U. S. A., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., this week on leave, to return about Sept. 20.

Lieut. F. Perkins, 8th Inf., and Mrs. Perkins, lately at Fort Leavenworth, have arrived at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Lieut. W. W. Haney, 8th Inf., on sick leave for some time past at Bentonville, Ark., has been retired from active service.

Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, 3d Art., is in command at Jackson Barracks, La., during the absence of the garrison at Chickamauga.

Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4th Art., lately on college duty at Orchard Lake, Mich., has joined his regiment at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Maj. S. W. Groesbeck, Judge Adv. U. S. A., was in New York City this week, and has gone to Norwalk, Conn., on a visit.

Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., on duty at West Point, is a recent arrival at Fort Leavenworth to be examined for promotion.

Lieut. M. R. Peterson, 6th Inf., arrived at Fort Thomas, Ky., this week under recent orders transferring him to that regiment.

Maj. J. Pitman, U. S. A., who was in Kittery, Me., Sept. 9, was to return to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., Sept. 13, with his wife and son.

Lieut. J. A. Perry, 8th Inf., who has been spending the summer at Rye, N. Y., will shortly join his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island early in the week from a pleasant visit to Fort Preble and Portland, Me.

Lieut. J. M. Califf, 3d Art., will rejoin at Key West Barracks from leave about Sept. 30, and will leave there for Fort Barrancas about Nov. 1.

Maj. Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Art., on leave from Fort Riley, visited old friends, and a host of them at that, in New York City this week.

Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, 6th Inf., is acting post and regimental Adjutant at Fort Thomas during the absence of Lieut. Beckurts at Chickamauga.

Maj. H. W. Wessells, 3d Cav., now in New York City on leave, will, at its expiration, go to regimental headquarters at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art., is closing up his business at Davids Island preparatory to joining Capron's Light Battery E at Fort Sheridan.

Capt. F. H. Edwards, 1st Inf., relinquished duty at Davids Island, Sept. 7, preparatory to entering upon duty at St. John's College, New York City.

Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Art., was expected to arrive at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., this week from Fort Trumbull, Conn., for duty with Eastman's battery.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Scully, U. S. A., leaves New Orleans, La., next week to attend the dedication ceremonies on the Chickamauga battlefield, Sept. 19 and 20.

Fort Douglas, Utah, has been very lively of late, owing to the presence of many officers from other posts as members of the court for the trial of Lieut. Cowles.

Lieut. H. G. Cole, 23d Inf., was expected to leave Fort Clark, Tex., the latter part of this week for the North to spend until the middle of November on leave.

Bats. D and B, 2d Art., lately at Fort Warren, arrived at Fort Adams, R. I., this week under command respectively of Capt. J. C. Scantling and A. C. Taylor.

Lieut. E. J. Grumley, 17th Inf., on leave in St. Paul until the middle of October, will join at Columbus Barracks at its termination instead of at Fort D. A. Russell.

Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., was expected in St. Paul this week preparatory to entering upon duty at the headquarters Department of Dakota.

The new class of student officers at Fort Leavenworth have now got settled into quarters, and commenced their labors in earnest at the Infantry and Cavalry School. Lieut. Finley, 9th Inf., is the giant of the new class, with Lieut. Crofton, 15th Inf., as a good second, while Reeves, of the 4th Cav., is the baby.—Kansas City Times.

Mrs. A. K. Arnold, wife of Col. A. K. Arnold, and Lieut. S. B. Arnold are visiting at Cold Spring-on-Hudson.

Lieut. Geo. W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., rejoined at Davids Island, N. Y. H., this week from a two months' leave spent with his family at Housatonic, Mass.

Capt. J. M. Cabell, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., lately on leave at Sweet Springs, W. Va., is likely to be assigned to a post in New York Harbor toward the end of October next.

During the recent maneuvers of the Germany Army the emperor several times spoke in a most cordial manner to Capt. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf., military attaché at Berlin.

Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., bade good-by to friends at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, and started to join Bat. C of his regiment at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Lieut. Chas. W. Foster, 3d Art., of Key West Barracks, has arrived at Fort Barrancas, Fla., to command the post until the return of the regular garrison, now at Chickamauga.

Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tompkins are still sojourning at the Eagle Hotel, Bethlehem, Pa., and it is probable will spend most of the winter there.

Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf., has taken charge of the post exchange at Fort McPherson, Ga., which, there being an entire regiment at the post, is an institution of some magnitude.

Maj. William Arthur Paymr, U. S. A., visited Camp Lamont, Chickamauga battlefield, this week, and made Uncle Sam's boys in blue there encamped happy by clearing off the muster of Aug. 31.

Capt. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., Sept. 4, and has gone to Washington, D. C., for duty as assistant to Maj. R. M. O'Reilly, attending Surg.

The additions to the commissioned roster at Columbus Barracks, O., under recent orders will be Maj. F. E. Lacey, Capt. C. St. J. Chubb and Lieuts. E. I. Grumley, F. S. Wild, T. L. Smith and V. K. Hart, all of the 17th Inf.

Lieut. W. J. Pardee, 25th Inf., relinquished duty this week at Brown University, Providence, R. I., after a successful two years' tour, and will shortly join his regiment at Fort Missoula.

Col. D. L. Magruder, retired, was present at the Liberal Club, Buffalo, N. Y., on Sept. 10, the occasion of an address by Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, of New York City.

Lieut. J. P. Hains, 3d Art., has taken charge of the Ordnance Department at Jackson Barracks, in succession to Lieut. C. C. Gallup, 3d Art., ordered to college duty at Baton Rouge, La.

Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 17th Inf., Adj. of Camp Lamont, Chickamauga battlefield, will soon after his return to Columbus Barracks leave there and spend until early in December on leave.

A report received from Capt. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., on duty in the Yellowstone National Park, shows that the rights of the Government have been protected better during 1895 than heretofore.

Lieut. W. J. Snow, 1st Art., who rejoined at Fort Hamilton last week from the practice march to the Berkshire Hills, leaves there in a day or two to spend until the middle of November on leave.

Maj. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art., and the troops under his command at Fort McHenry, co-operated by firing a salute at the celebration in Baltimore, Sept. 12, of the anniversary of the battle of North Point.

Batteries C and M, 2d Art., arrived at Fort Warren, Mass., Sept. 9, accompanied by the following officers: Capt. E. T. C. Richmond and A. D. Schenck and Lieuts. Sebree Smith and E. M. Weaver, Jr.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and a large party of officers went down New York Bay Sept. 7 in the steamer General Meigs, to inspect the heavy artillery ranges, etc., and incidentally to witness the international yacht race.

With the advent of Maj. F. E. Lacey, 17th Inf., at Columbus Barracks, O., the regiment will then have all of its field officers present for duty at regimental headquarters, Col. Poland, Lieut. Col. Bradford and Maj. Lacey.

Q. M. F. L. Dodds, 9th Inf., left Sackett's Harbor Sept. 10 on a fortnight's leave. During his absence Lieut. W. L. Simpson, 9th Inf., is attending to Quartermaster Department and Subsistence affairs at Madison Barracks.

The Sunday "Oregonian" says: "Maj. and Mrs. McCauley have moved from their former residence on Irving Street to 715 Event Street, Portland. Mrs. Cox, wife of Maj. F. M. Cox, Chief Paymr., Portland, and daughters, are among the guests at Boswell Springs, Ore."

Capt. Chas. Morton, 3d Cav., has changed his address to 213 West Eighty-first Street, New York City. Maj. Wessells, 3d Cav., and his son, William H. Wessells, are recent guests of Capt. Morton, the Major having brought his son from Fort Sill to place him at school at Lawrenceville, N. J.

Lieut. J. L. Knowlton, 2d Art., visiting at Joliet, Ill., has written an interesting account of the recent practice march of the 3d Regt. Illinois N. G. Lieut. Knowlton accompanied the regiment, and pays high tribute to the zeal and efficiency of its Colonel, Fred Bennitt.

Camp Lamont, on the Chickamauga battlefield, is now in excellent trim, and the commandant, Col. J. S. Poland, 17th Inf., and his zealous assistants are to be congratulated. Everything is about ready for the ceremonies of Sept. 19 and 20, and the camp of the U. S. troops is a great center of interest.

Fort Robinson, Neb., items from the "Assembly" are: Capt. Olmsted took one of his inspection trips to Pine Ridge Monday. Mrs. Captain Loud has departed for Omaha. Mrs. Maj. Moore and her daughter, Jessie, left for Denver, Col., the station of her husband, after a long, pleasant visit with her old associates.

The New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, opens for the season Sept. 18 with 30 boys more than last season, and is in a very prosperous condition. The preparatory department, formerly at Peekskill, has been moved to Cornwall. Capt. L. G. Gulick, U. S. M. C., is instructor of military science.

Army officers lately registering in New York are Maj. T. J. Lloyd, Grand Union; Col. J. P. Sanger, Windsor Hotel; Lieut. W. H. Allaire, Lieut. W. J. Pardee, Maj. J. B. Burbank, Lieut. M. R. Peterson, Lieut. C. P. Echols, Capt. G. D. Smith, Lieut. E. V. Smith, Col. E. F. Townsend, Lieut. E. A. Millar, Grand Hotel; Maj. E. D. Judd, Park Avenue Hotel; Lieut. H. H. Kuhn,

Hotel Imperial; Col. S. S. Sumner, Holland House; Gen. J. J. Coppinger, Brevoort House.

Army and Navy officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: 2d Lieut. M. M. McNamee, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st Art.; Capt. Leonard Wood, Med. Dept.; Maj. E. A. Koerber, Med. Dept.; Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. P. Russ, 23d Inf.

It is understood in Omaha, says the "Excelsior," that the E. S. Dudley who was appointed Grand Sword Bearer at the recent Triennial Encampment of Knights Templar at Boston is the Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, formerly military instructor at the Nebraska University, and now on duty as Assistant Quartermaster at Columbus Barracks, O.

Col. D. S. Gordon, 6th Cav., commander at Fort Myer, is at the Buena Vista, in the Blue Ridge, says a local dispatch, for a short period. The Colonel is a native of these parts, having been born and raised here, and he spends a great deal of his time looking up old acquaintances and in retreading the walks he traveled when a boy.

The marital troubles of Edward Emery, an English actor, and his wife, recounted in detail in the New York papers recently, will recall the memory of a gallant officer, for the lady, Mrs. Nita Sykes Emery, is the daughter of that gallant officer, Gen. George Sykes, U. S. A., who died in 1880. She is herself an actress, and has been residing at 126 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

The second son of Bazaine—the French marshal who died, alone and neglected, at Madrid a fugitive regarded as a traitor by the greater number of his countrymen—is chief of squadron in the Spanish Army. He recently sailed from Cadiz for Cuba with his troops, and as they embarked learned that his elder brother had died of the "vomito negro," in Manzanillo.

The selection of Col. John S. Poland, 17th Inf., to take command of the regulars at the dedication of the Chickamauga battlefield, was a wise choice and a splendid compliment to a most eminently qualified and a thoroughly capable officer, says the "Army Herald." In fact a better selection could not have been made, and it goes without saying that the camp will be a model of perfection from every minute standpoint.

A Willets Point dispatch says: Maj. John G. D. Knight has been appointed commander Battn. of Engrs., to succeed Capt. William T. Russell, one of the most popular officers this post has ever had, having been in command of Co. B for several years, and the soldiers deeply regret their loss. He has been detailed to take charge of the engineer works at Mobile, Ala. It will be like home-coming to Maj. Knight when he takes charge in October or November, he having been here a number of times before.

Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. A., appears to have had a narrow escape recently while en route to join at Fort Apache, Ariz. He had charge of his private horses, traveling along with them in a car. While going through New Mexico he was attacked by tramps, whom he refused a ride in his car. Stones were thrown at him and one of his fingers severely cut by one of these missiles. Had he remained in the same place in the car, he believes he would have been killed, as a large stone fell just where a moment before he was lying down.—Kansas City Times.

Washington scientists and geographers seem to be unduly excited about the proposed attempt of the Swedish explorer Andree to reach the north pole by means of a balloon, says the New York "Herald." Gen. Greely, fresh from the London Geographical Congress, where he had a gentle tilt with M. Andree, expresses the opinion that the Swedish explorer's plan will not be successful, and Chief Engr. Melville, U. S. N., calls the project a foolhardy scheme and says: "A tickle wind will blow M. Andree's air-ship around like a feather, and if he escapes with his life he will be lucky."

Lieut. C. W. Penrose, 11th Inf., secretary of the Infantry and Cavalry School, has recently distributed a valuable little work, entitled "Historical Sketch, Roster of Commandants, School Staff and Graduates of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, from its Organization to June 30, 1895." It is a desirable contribution to military libraries. We note that of the five Colonel Commandants the school has had, one (Ruger) is a Major General and another (Otis) a Brigadier General on the active list, and the third (McCook) a Major General on the retired list.

The White Oaks (N. M.) "Eagle," referring to a recent visit of a baseball team of Troop A, 1st Cav., from Fort Stanton, says: There was one noticeable feature of the visit which is pleasant to consider and chronicle, and that is the marked improvement in the habits and character of the men of late enlisting in the U. S. Army. The ball players, as well as those who came with them, conducted themselves like true gentlemen, both at the ball given in their honor and on the grounds where the game took place. The officers and men of Troop A are to be congratulated.

Col. Joseph Snelling, 5th Inf., a gallant soldier of the War of 1812, brevetted for gallantry at Brownstown, U. C., died in 1828. On Tuesday of this week, Sept. 10, Fort Snelling was the scene of the celebration, with much circumstance, of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the post. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 10, 1820, and the fort was completed in 1822 and called Fort St. Anthony. In 1824 Gen. Winfield Scott visited the post, and at his suggestion its name was changed to Fort Snelling, in honor of Col. Snelling, who had superintended its erection.

The "Army Herald," referring to the battalion of the 17th Inf., sent from Columbus Barracks in camp at Chickamauga, says: The camp, which was laid out by Lieuts. Johnson and Michie, is beautifully located, almost in the center of the old battlefield, and surrounded by woods and long sloping hills, which are dotted here and there by marble monuments that mark the spot where brave officers and men fell during the fierce battle. The soldier boys are looked upon as almost curiosities, but nevertheless are treated very kindly and with great respect. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge still bear signs of the battle, and loom up in the distance as if proud of the history connected with them.

At a recent review at Krakow the Empress of Germany, who is honorary Colonel of a regiment of cuirassiers, rode to the head of her regiment and took command. She then gave the order to advance, and galloped down the line at the head of the regiment, passing in front of the kaiser. This movement provoked a deafening outburst of applause from the troops and the assembled onlookers, the manifestations of enthusiasm lasting many minutes. The emperor seemed to be astounded when the empress came galloping down the line followed by her regiment, and

when she came back at the same rapid pace, repassing the emperor, his majesty met her half-way and shook hands with her. He ought to have kissed her. It might not have been strictly military, but it would have excited enthusiasm in every German household. But perhaps the Queen would not let him.

The Washington "Star," referring to the assignment of Maj. J. G. D. Knight to command at Willets Point, N. Y. H., says: It indicates a recognition of his ability by the Chief of Engineers. The Washington Aqueduct may not be compared as a field for progressive scientific work from which a man can make a reputation with the school of instruction at Willets Point, and nobody will be disposed to blame Maj. Knight if he should show a preference for the latter. Yet the matter of supplying such a great city as Washington with water is by no means a trifling problem, and it is fortunate that the city will get the benefit of Maj. Knight's judgment in the matter of the test of the long-useless aqueduct tunnel, which he will complete before leaving Washington.

The September number of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States" is replete with timely professional topics, and does credit to the editorial department under Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art. Lieut. William Wallace, 7th Inf., contributes an article on "The Army and the Civil Power;" Col. S. H. Carpenter describes "The Story of a Rescue;" Capt. H. J. Reilly, 5th Art., "Sea Coast Artillery;" Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, 6th Inf., "Fortifications and Field Operations;" Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer, "Our Present Artillery Armament;" Capt. G. B. Walker, 6th Inf., "The Man Behind the Gun;" Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th Inf., "The Bicycle as a Military Machine;" Lieut. H. C. Carlbrough, 5th Art., "Martial Law in Ceylon;" Lieut. Chas. Miller, 11th Inf., "Recruiting and Training of the Company." The Reprints and Translations, Military Notes and Comments and Criticism are all of a high order of excellence and interest.

Prof. Simon J. Brown, U. S. N., is a recent visitor in Berlin, Germany.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy is expected home from Europe early next week.

Chief Engr. Herschel Main and Mate Samuel Gee have been retired on disability incurred in the service.

Asst. Paymr. W. P. Brawley, recently on duty on the U. S. S. Minnesota, left Sept. 14 to join the Yantic on the South Atlantic station.

Ensign Harley H. Christy, U. S. N., of the Newark, was married, Sept. 5, at Cape Town, South Africa, to Miss Helen Manuel, of that place.

Lieut. G. R. Clark, U. S. N., recently on the monitor Amphitrite, has been ordered detached, and will report for duty at the Naval Academy next Thursday.

Asst. Engr. Louis M. Nulton, U. S. N., was married Sept. 5 at Winchester, Va., to Miss Minnie Clark Evans, daughter of Mr. E. J. Evans, of that city. Mr. Nulton is himself a Virginian.

Rear Adml. Meade, U. S. N., was one of the delegation of Lafayette Post, 140, G. A. R., New York City, which went this week to Louisville to attend the National G. A. R. encampment.

Capt. L. J. Gulick, U. S. M. C., who has been on a vacation in Ohio, joined the New York Military Academy at Cornwall, N. Y., this week, where he is on duty as instructor of military science.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Grace Tozier, daughter of Capt. D. F. Tozier, commanding U. S. cutter Grant, to Dr. William Gordon Stimpson, P. A. Surg. U. S. Marine Hospital service.

Mr. Thomas L. Willson, of New York, and Miss Mary Parks, a niece of Chaplain and Mrs. McAlister, of Mare Island, were recently married at Marysville, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Willson will make their home during the winter at the Plaza Hotel, New York.

Navy officers lately registering in New York City are: Comdr. John R. Bartlett, the Brunswick; Asst. Surg. Lewis Morris, St. James; Capt. A. V. Reed, Astor House; Ensign R. E. Coonts, Sturtevant House; Comdr. G. C. Reiter, St. James; Lieut. J. L. Purcell, Grand Hotel; Paymr. G. H. Read, Murray Hill.

Capt. Robley D. Evans will be relieved in a day or two now of the command of the cruiser New York. His successor has been selected, but who it is Secretary Herbert declines to say. It is commonly believed that Capt. Frederick Rodgers, Captain of the New York Navy Yard, will be Capt. Evans' successor.

Naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the week as follows: Lieut. G. R. Clark, Lieut. J. B. Bornacker, Lieut. C. H. Harlow, 1st Lieut. T. N. Wood, U. S. M. C., Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell, Lieut. C. S. Ripley, Paymr. L. G. Boggs, Comdr. M. R. S. MacKugen, Capt. A. Kautz, Comdr. A. E. Wingate.

Among those present at the last hop of the season at the Casino, Newport, R. I., on Sept. 6, were Comdr. F. W. Dickinson, U. S. N.; Mrs. Dickinson, Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N.; Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Lieut. W. W. Hart, U. S. A.; Comdr. L. C. Logan, U. S. N.; Mrs. Logan, Lieut. Comdr. Duncan Kennedy, U. S. N.; Mrs. Kennedy.

The trial of Col. James Forney on charges growing out of his administration of the affairs of the Marine Barracks at the New York Navy Yard has commenced. The charges against Col. Forney include falsehood, embezzlement, making false papers, and culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty. These charges are accompanied by long specifications.

There is no truth in the report that Capt. Glass, commanding the Texas, had requested the relief of Chief Engr. A. Kirby, of that vessel. Mr. Kirby was condemned by a medical board of survey, and upon its recommendation was detached and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk for treatment. He is succeeded by Chief Engr. J. A. B. Smith, of the Montgomery.

The paragraph in last week's "Journal" concerning Emma and the Lieutenant, copied from the "Lustige Blatte," was not intended to have exclusive application to the Lieutenant of the Navy whose name immediately preceded it. We fear that it awakened recollections, remorseful or otherwise, in the breast of every Lieutenant of Navy or Army, not even excepting the honored Lieutenant General.

The President has approved the record of naval examining boards promoting the following officers to the grades mentioned: Rear Admiral, Lester A. Beardslee; Commodore, John A. Howell; Lieutenant Commanders, Geo. W. Tyler, Perry Garst, Jas. K. Cogswell, Jno. H. Shipley; Lieutenants, John Hood, Chas. C. Marsh, John B. Bliss, Chas. W. Jungen; Lieutenants (junior grade), Guy W. Brown, Marbury Johnston, Harry A. Field, Albert M. Beecher, Frank K. Hall, Roger Welles, Jr.; Medical Directors, Thos. C. Walton, Geo. H. Cooke, Geo. H. Woods; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Louis L. Young; Passed Assistant Paymaster, Samuel McGowan; Pay Inspector, Henry T. Wright; Passed Assistant Engineer, Ward P. Winchell.

## EXPEDITING WORK ON NAVAL VESSELS.

Secretary Herbert has given out this statement concerning the issuance of orders by him for expediting work on vessels building: "The attention of the Secretary of the Navy was called to a statement going the rounds of the press to the effect that he had ordered work on vessels under construction to be expedited, and he was asked whether this was true. He replied, 'Yes.' The ships building in the navy yards have been lagging for years. For a long time the delay was due to want of armor, but armor is now being furnished promptly. The Texas and the Maine, the former of which has just been put in commission, and the latter of which will be in a few days, really ought to have been in service months ago. Officials at navy yards naturally desire to keep a regular force steadily employed, and the disposition is to take work from the ships that are building and do repair work with them, putting them back when the repair work is completed. Not only have the Texas and Maine been delayed by this practice, but also the monitors the Terror, the Monadnock and the Puritan. All these ships ought to be now in commission, and orders have been given to push them to completion. Precisely the same reasons which have operated to delay the building of ships at navy yards naturally influence contractors. They are sometimes tempted to neglect government work and use part of the force on the government ships to do outside work as it comes in. The contracts all provide penalties for failure to complete work in time. Penalties for delay have frequently been imposed upon contractors by the Navy Department, but, unfortunately, Congress has in almost every instance, when it was asked, relieved against these penalties. The effect of this is necessarily demoralizing. The Department has recently given orders to push all work on navy yard ships, and has also been urging the contractors to increased diligence. It is to be hoped that penalties incurred in the future for delay will be allowed to stand.

"There is really nothing about shipbuilding that now renders it difficult in the United States. No good reasons can be given why ships authorized by Congress should not be completed with reasonable dispatch, and I am simply insisting on prompt compliance with contract obligations. We have already shown that we can build ships and guns equal to any in the world, and I hope our shipbuilders, who are now looking for contracts abroad, will demonstrate to the world that ships can be built not only as well but as rapidly in the United States as anywhere in the world. Of course I am pushing along the manufacture of ordnance and everything else at the same time."

There appears to be located somewhere in Washington a bureau of defamation who have on several occasions made the senior Major General of the Army the object of their attacks. The St. Louis "Republic" has been made the medium of their last attack, but we are glad to see that its business is thoroughly understood and that several of our daily contemporaries have hastened to the defense of Gen. Miles, notably the Democratic New York "Times." "As to what Gen. Miles has done to earn his rank," says the "Times," "it will be found in his extraordinary record in the Civil War, when he rose from the rank of a Lieutenant to that of a Major General, and in his six successful campaigns against Indians that resulted in so complete a subjugation of them that none of the hostiles against whom these campaigns were made has since been on the warpath." The "Times" says further: "President Cleveland knows all about Gen. Miles' record and services, and after his marked and repeated displays of confidence in him, we are not to suppose that an attack like the one in the Republic could have the slightest weight with him."

Much to the regret of the officials of the War and Navy Departments, it has been found impossible to permit the Marine Band, stationed at the Washington Marine Barracks, to attend the Chickamauga National Park celebration. Secretary Lamont and Secretary Herbert had conferences on the subject, and after some research it was found that there was no appropriation from which the expenses of the band for the trip could be paid.

Capt. George W. Sumner has been relieved from the command of the cruiser Columbia, and has been succeeded by Capt. James H. Sands. Capt. Sands assumed command of this vessel on Thursday, going to her from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where he was Captain of the yard. The relief of Capt. Sumner is understood to be one of the results of his recent court martial. Action on the findings of the court are not expected for some days.

Oliver H. Perry Belmont gave a large dinner at Newport, R. I., on Tuesday night, Sept. 10, in honor of Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Mr. Belmont is named for the hero of that occasion. Besides the dinner there was an elaborate display of fireworks.

Another date has now been fixed for the issue of the new Army Regulations by the War Department officials. This time it is Oct. 1, and the delay is traced to the slow conduct of affairs at the Government Printing Office. It is stated that the index of the volume is what holds the publication back. This is most complete, covering fifty pages, and thoroughly indexes the contents of the book.

The War Department has decided in the case of a private stationed in the Department of Texas that he is entitled to pay while under bail by the civil authorities, because he is under military jurisdiction, but that it would be inadvisable to try him by a military court, where the sentence might carry him beyond the time his civil trial takes place.

Maj. Van Buren Hubbard, Surg. U. S. A., died at Fort McPherson, Ga., his post of duty, on Sept. 6, of acute gastralgia, complicated by severe gastric hemorrhage. He entered the Army from Ohio as Assistant Surgeon July 11, 1862, and served with efficiency and energy in many responsible positions during the war, receiving the brevets of Captain and Major for his faithful and meritorious services. He was promoted Major and Surgeon Aug. 10, 1881.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. James Dun, mother of the U. S. Minister to Japan and sister of Rear Adm. Henry Walke, U. S. N., died Aug. 28 at Columbus, O.

Mr. Hans L. Graves, who died at Somerville, Mass., Aug. 28, was a son of George W. Graves, who served as a volunteer officer of the U. S. N. from 1861 to 1863.

Mrs. Heyerman, wife of Comdr. Oscar F. Heyerman, U. S. N., died Sept. 10 at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y. The remains were taken to Detroit, Mich., for interment.

Mr. John C. Baxter, 9th Inf., the aged father of Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf., and of the late Mr. George Baxter, of Washington, D. C., died Sept. 4 at Glenwood, N. J.

Hosp. Stwd. Henry Müller, U. S. A., who died Sept. 10 at Sandy Hook, was buried with military honors at Cypress Hills National Cemetery, the troops at Governor's Island furnishing the funeral escort.

Harrison Millard, the composer who died Sept. 10 in New York City, was born in Boston in 1830, and early showed musical talent, so that in 1850 he went to Italy, where he studied under the prominent Italian masters. He returned in 1859 and in 1860 he produced his best-known patriotic song, "Vive l'America." At the outbreak of the war Mr. Millard went to Washington with the 71st New York Regt., of which he was a member. He was soon after made 1st Lieut. of the 19th U. S. Inf. This promotion is said to have been the result of President Lincoln's having heard him sing "Vive l'America." After a short service with this regiment Mr. Millard was appointed an aid on the staff of Gen. Rosseau, where he served until wounded at Chickamauga. He resigned Nov. 7, 1863, returned to New York and was appointed to a position in the Custom House, which he filled until 1885. Mr. Millard was widely known by his patriotic songs and ballads. Of these the best known are "Vive l'America," "When the Flowing Tide Comes In," "Under the Daisies" and "Waiting." He leaves three daughters, Mrs. G. E. Goodman, Mrs. K. B. Page and Marie Millard, who is the prima donna of an opera company.

## GEN. SCHOFIELD'S TRIP.

"I am feeling splendidly—in fact, am in condition to enter upon a long campaign," said Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield to the "Journal" representative when he returned to the War Department on Monday last fresh from his inspection trip. Gen. Schofield's looks did not belie his words. He is as trip has evidently done him a world of good. He is as brown as a berry and is apparently well able to continue in command of the Army without injury to his health. Gen. Schofield will leave the Army in excellent condition. He is proud of the showing made by the troops during his recent trip, and he is convinced more than ever that, although small in numbers, the Army is on a plane of efficiency which is far above that of many military nations.

"Fort Wingate," said Gen. Schofield, "is an extremely important post and will have to be retained. It will be many years before the usefulness of this post has departed. The only need for Fort Bayard at the present time is to enforce the neutrality laws with respect to Mexico. From Fort Logan I went to Forts Riley, Leavenworth, Niobrara, Meade, Custer, Robinson and D. A. Russell. The troops in these garrisons were in a very high state of efficiency, and the posts themselves were generally in very good condition. The main defects are due to the want of sufficient money for repairs."

At Fort Niobrara the transportation was found to be in excellent condition. The teams were hitched, paraded and practiced before the Lieutenant General. All the movements were rapidly and cleverly executed. The command at Fort Robinson, under Col. Biddle, 9th Cav., was paraded in undress uniform before the General. On the broad plain west of the post the General witnessed drill exercises by the entire regiment. He also inspected the transportation. During his visit to the posts in the Department of the Platte, he was accompanied by Brig. Gen. Coppinger, commanding that department.

Gen. Schofield next went to San Francisco, where he inspected and conferred with Col. Mendell, of the Engr. Corps, in relation to the harbor defenses of that city. He held a review of the troops in the neighborhood of San Francisco, under command of Gen. Forsyth, on June 18, at the Presidio, and five days after left for Vancouver Barracks, where he was received by Gen. Otis and Col. Anderson, 14th Inf. He reviewed the troops at this point, consisting of the 14th Inf. and E Troop of the 4th Cav., in the morning and the National Guard of Portland in the afternoon.

At many other posts visited by the Lieutenant General the troops were reviewed and inspected whenever weather permitted, both in dress and undress uniform. The transportation was paraded and the troops were oftentimes called upon to pitch their shelter tents. After the military exercises the Lieutenant General invariably held a public reception of all the officers and their families, and as far as possible came in contact with each officer, thus affording them an opportunity of presenting any views they might have in regard to their post and duties.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield left Washington again on Aug. 1, accompanied by Col. Sanger and by Lieut. Col. T. H. Bliss, A. D. C. He remained in New York until Aug. 14, and went thence to Sorrento, Me., where he remained ten days. On his return he visited Fort Ethan Allen, Plattsburg Barracks and the gun foundry at Watervliet. He found these posts to be in excellent condition. He returned to Washington on Monday last, but will leave again to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, after which he will attend the inauguration of the Chickamauga National Park. Gen. Schofield's visit has had a very salutary effect upon the Army at large. It has also enabled him to present to the Secretary of War a number of most valuable suggestions touching the future administration of the Army. One of his reports contains a number of recommendations in regard to coast fortifications. Since his return to Washington Gen. Schofield has sent a number of communications to commanding officers of certain posts, congratulating them upon the condition in which he found their commands. He declines to make public the names of these officers.

Dispatches received at the War Department state that in accordance with recent orders from the Secretary of War Troops A and B, 1st Cav., will go to Fort Reno and E and H of the same command to Fort Sill. A and D, 22d Inf., will go to Fort Yates and B and E of that command to Fort Harrison. Gen. Schofield says he does not expect any further transfers for the present. It is generally believed, however, that Secretary Lamont will take up the question of changes of stations again upon his return. It would not be surprising to many if during this fall troops of the 1st Cav. in Arizona should transfer with troops of the 7th Cav. now at Fort Sheridan.

No confirmation of the report of cholera on board the Bennington at Honolulu has reached the Navy Department. It is true that cholera rages in that city, but it is believed that the officers of vessels have taken precautions to prevent the appearance of the disease.

The President has appointed to cadetship-at-large at West Point, made vacant by the resignation of George B. Dandy, Jr., Julian Arnold Benjamin, son of the late Col. Benjamin, U. S. A.

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art. R.

The following transfers in the 23d Inf. are made: 2d Lieut. J. E. Normayle from Co. K to E; 2d Lieut. H. C. Clark from Co. E to K.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. L. A. Lagarde, Asst. Surg.

A. G. C. M. is ordered to meet at Willets Point, N. Y., Sept. 17. Detail: Capt. T. A. Bingham, Engr. Corps; N. S. Jarvis, Med. Dept.; W. C. Langditt, 1st Lieut. C. S. Riche, 2d Lieut. G. P. Howell, C. W. Kutz, 1st Lieut. L. Walker, R. P. Johnston, R. R. Raymond, W. B. Ladue, W. J. Barden, Engr. Corps; 1st Lieut. E. W. V. Lucas, Engr. Corps, Judge Adv.

Col. R. Buffington, Ord. Dept., is ordered to Phenixville, Pa., and Watertown Arsenal on business in connection with the bridge across the Mississippi. (H. Q. A., Sept. 12.)

## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOK, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 50, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 6, 1895.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following transfers of troops are ordered:

1. The present garrison of Fort Buford, N. D., to Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Two companies of the 22d Inf. from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to Fort Harrison, Mont.

One company of the 22d Inf. from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to Fort Yates, N. D.

One company of the 22d Inf. from Fort Keogh, Mont., to Fort Yates, N. D.

The three companies of the 12th Inf. at Fort Yates, N. D., to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

The two companies of the 8th Inf. at Fort Niobrara, Neb., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The three companies of the 17th Inf. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Columbus Barracks, O.

The four troops of the 7th Cav. now in the Department of Texas to the Department of the Colorado.

Four troops of the 1st Cav. from the Department of the Colorado to Fort Sill and Fort Reno, O. T.

The four troops of the 3d Cav. now in the Territory of Oklahoma to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Connected with the foregoing movements, field officers are assigned to stations as follows: Lieut. Col. Richard Comba, 12th Inf., to Fort Niobrara; Maj. Francis E. Lacey, 17th Inf., to Columbus Barracks; Maj. Emerson H. Lescum, 22d Inf., to Fort Yates; Maj. Henry Carroll and John M. Hamilton, 1st Cav., to Forts Reno and Sill, respectively; Maj. Henry W. Wessells, 3d Cav., to Jefferson Barracks.

Such troops and companies to be transferred as are not hereinbefore designated will be selected by the department commanders, after consultation with the regimental commanders. Where posts have not been designated, the department commander will make the designation. The respective department commanders will, through concert of action, give such additional directions as may be necessary, and arrange all further details with due regard to economy and the comfort of officers and men. As far as practicable all company and the authorized allowance of officers' baggage will be shipped by rail from initial points to the new stations of the different detachments of each regiment.

Commanding officers will see that the property to be transported is confined to the lowest possible limit, and that all surplus or unserviceable property is transferred to the proper officer at the station from which the troops are ordered. En route to their new stations troops and companies will, as to ammunition, take only the amount usually carried on the person of the soldier.

The transportation required by this order, after due proposals from the lines interested, will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, and the cost of each movement reported to the Quartermaster General as soon as known.

11. By direction of the Secretary of War, the posts of Fort Buford, N. D., and Fort Hancock, Tex., will be discontinued and the public lands turned over to the Interior Department under orders to be promulgated hereafter. The portable public property at those posts will be distributed to other posts under the direction of the respective department commanders. Unserviceable public property will be inspected with a view to its sale, by special inspectors, to be appointed by the Secretary of War on recommendation of the department commanders.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

Circular 9, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 9, 1895.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned.

I. Furloughs.—The authority under which a furlough is granted (whether under Army Regulations or in pursuance of the orders of a superior) should be cited on the face of the furlough by the officer granting it. If the period for which the furlough is given is within the competency of the authority cited, no copy of the order is needed to accompany the furlough when presented to a disbursing officer for payment of commutation of rations; but if the period is manifestly beyond the competency of the authority cited the furlough should, when presented for payment of commutation of rations, be accompanied by copies of all orders in pursuance of which it was given. (Decision Asst. Sec. War, Aug. 12, 1895—23935, A. G. O., 1895.)

II. Treatment of Enlisted Men Who Have Been Ruptured in the Line of Duty.—Cases of hernia suitable for an operation should receive surgical treatment, which, by the most approved modern methods, is successful in a large proportion of the cases operated upon, and in skillful hands is attended with little risk.

Operations for the radical cure of hernia will be performed, with the consent of the soldier, by medical officers specially designated by the Surgeon General of the Army.

Medical officers will report cases of hernia considered favorable for operation to the Surgeon General.

If the case is considered unsuitable for operation, or if an operation is declined by the soldier, the fact will be noted upon the certificate of disability. (Decision Actg. Sec. War, Aug. 14, 1895—19102, A. G. O., 1895.)

III. Clothing.—Under the provisions of G. O. 35, A. G. O., May 27, 1895, company or detachment commanders are required to enter the money value of clothing for issue to enlisted men on schedule, Form No. 86, before presenting it to the post Quartermaster. (Decision Actg. Sec. War, Aug. 19, 1895—23948, A. G. O., 1895.)

IV. Prison Overseers.—Prison overseers are not entitled to extra-duty pay, there being no provision of law under which extra pay can be allowed for such duty. (Decision Actg. Sec. War, Aug. 10, 1895—23558, A. G. O., 1895.)

V. Discharge of Enlisted Men.—There are no blank notifications to Paymasters of the discharge of enlisted men; such notifications are required to be made in the handwriting of the officer who prepares the final statements. See par. 145 of the Regulations. (25183, A. G. O., 1895.)

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 9, 1895.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 7, 1895.

Retirement.—For disability incident to the service, Section 1251, Revised Statutes.

2d Lieut. William W. Haney, 8th Inf., Sept. 6, 1895.

Casualty.

Brig. Gen. August V. Kautz, retired, died Sept. 4, 1895, at Seattle, Wash.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

Circular 3, Dept. Missouri, Sept. 5, 1895.

Publishes correspondence relative to the omission of much data on the muster and pay rolls of the Army furnished to the Paymasters, that is essential to properly audit the claims of the Soldiers' Homes, and announces that a strict compliance will in future be required with the instructions.

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Hosp. Stwd. J. D. Irish will proceed to Fort Trumbull for duty. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 5.)

Hosp. Stwd. A. Robbins will proceed to Madison Barracks for duty. (Fort Trumbull, Sept. 7.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. James P. Canby, Deputy Paymr. Gen., is extended 15 days. (H. Q. A., Sept. 10.)

Comy. Sergt. Hugo Spamer will proceed to camp U. S. troops, Chickamauga, for duty. (Columbus Barracks, Sept. 5.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about Sept. 15, is granted Lieut. Col. J. W. Scully, Deputy Q. M. Gen. (D. E., Sept. 9.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Oct. 10, 1895, is granted Maj. John B. Keefer, Paymr. (H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

1st Lieut. Thomas S. Bratton, Asst. Surg., is detailed as an additional member of the G. C. M. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (D. D., Sept. 5.)

The retirement from active service on Sept. 8, 1895, by operation of law, of post Chaplain John D. Parker, is announced. (H. Q. A., Sept. 10.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Arthur Purvis, now at Fort Mackinac, Mich., will be sent, on abandonment of that post, to Angel Island, Cal. (H. Q. A., Sept. 10.)

1st Lieut. Thomas S. Bratton, Asst. Surg., Fort Niobrara, Neb., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty. (D. Platte, Sept. 1.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. M. V. Sheridan, Asst. Adj. Gen. (D. D., Sept. 4.)

Maj. C. F. Humphrey, Q. M., Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., for duty in connection with the erection of a hospital at that post. (D. Platte, Sept. 3.)

Maj. Frank M. Cox, Paymr., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return on Sept. 2, 1895, for payment of clerks and messengers. (D. Columbia, Aug. 29.)

1st Lieut. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and will proceed to his proper station, Fort Spokane, Wash. (D. Columbia, Aug. 30.)

The unexpired portion of the furlough granted acting Hosp. Stwd. Charles Walter is revoked. He will report at Fort Leavenworth, and will be discharged the service of the United States. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

Leave for one month, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared, with permission to apply for an extension of four months, is granted Maj. Charles B. Byrne, Surg., Fort Snelling, Minn. (D. D., Sept. 3.)

So much of par. 5, S. O. 205, H. Q. A., Sept. 3, 1895, as relates to Ord. Sergt. Joseph Burns is suspended, and so much of the same paragraph as relates to Ord. Sergt. Joseph Sudsberry is revoked. (H. Q. A., Sept. 10.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding four visits during the current fiscal year from Cleveland, O., to the works of the Lima Locomotive and Machine Co., Lima, O., on official business. (H. Q. A., Sept. 10.)

Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota. Capt. Ingalls is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in this department. (D. D., Sept. 7.)

Maj. Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Chief Paymr., will proceed to pay the troops at Fort Niobrara, Neb., Fort Meade, S. D., Fort Robinson, Neb., the camp near the Omaha and Winnebago Indian Agency, Neb., and Fort Omaha, Neb. (D. Platte, Aug. 30.)

Comy. Sergt. Edward Rahn, now at Columbus, O., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., Sept. 14, 1895, to relieve Comy. Sergt. William Cogan, who will be sent without delay to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

The following assignment of Paymasters is made for the payments due Aug. 31, 1895, in Department of Columbia: Maj. Frank M. Cox, at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby, Wash.; Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, at Forts Walla and Spokane, Wash.; Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, Idaho. (D. Columbia, Aug. 29.)

Par. 2, S. O. 131, c. s., D. Mo., is so amended as to direct Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., to proceed, after payment at Fort Thomas, Ky., to Chickamauga, Tenn., to pay the troops of the 6th and 17th Regts. of Inf. at that place and return thence to Columbus Barracks for the payment of the troops at that and the other posts indicated in the order. (D. Mo., Sept. 3.)

Maj. William H. Comegys, Paymr., will proceed to Montpelier, Idaho, and thence to the camps of the detachments under the several commands of Maj. A. R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., Capt. A. W. Corliss, 18th Inf., and Maj. W. H. Bisbee, 8th Inf., and to Ross Fork, Idaho, to pay the two companies of the 8th Inf. at that place. Having made this payment, he will proceed to and pay the troops at Forts Washakie and D. A. Russell, Wyo. (D. Platte, Sept. 3.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: So much of par. 3, S. O. 112, H. Q. A., May 13, 1895, as directs Capt. Charles Richard, Asst. Surg., to take station at St. Louis, Mo., for duty as attending Surgeon, to take station at St. Mo., for duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city, is revoked, and upon the expiration of his present leave he will report at Fort Brady, Mich., for duty, to relieve Capt. William B. Davis, Asst. Surg., who will be relieved, and will report at Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. Capt. William H. Corbuser, Asst. Surg., will report at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: So much of par. 6, S. O. 202, Aug. 29, 1895, as relates to 1st Lieut. Charles E. R. Flagg, Asst. Surg., is revoked. Upon the abandonment of Fort Buford, N. D., Capt. Edward C. Carter, Asst. Surg., will report at Fort Harrison, Mont., for duty. 1st Lieut. Charles F. Kieffer, Asst. Surg., when his services are no longer needed at Fort Buford, N. D., will be relieved, and will report at Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. So much of par. 6, S. O. 202, H. Q. A., Aug. 29, 1895, as directs 1st Lieut. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg., on being relieved from duty at Fort Hancock, Tex., by Lieut. Flagg, to report at Fort Grant, Ariz., is amended to direct him to so report upon the abandonment of Fort Hancock. (H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

### 1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Promoted Sergeant on Sept. 7, Corp. Jesse W. Watson, vice Rodgers, appointed regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. Appointed Corporal, Lance Corp. Ernest M. Delahoyde, vice Watson, promoted.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Walter M. Whitman is extended 23 days. (D. Mo., Sept. 5.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 9, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Sterling F. Adams. (D. Mo., Sept. 5.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George W. Goode is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 7.)

### 3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Sergt. J. White, G. and guard will conduct prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 8.)

### 6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Pvt. J. Gauger, A. has been appointed Corporal. Corp. Charles E. Boone, K. has been promoted Sergeant.

### 8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Kenzie W. Walker. (H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Stephen L'H. Slocum, Adj., is further extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 6.)

### 9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

Lance Corp. George W. Goff, Troop K, was on Sept. 2 appointed Corporal, vice Holden, promoted.

The verbal orders of the department commander of Aug. 29, 1895, directing 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker to proceed from Fort Washakie, Wyo., to Fort Robinson, Neb., is confirmed. (D. Platte, Sept. 1.)

### 10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. WIZNER.

1st Lieut. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Adj., is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., vice 1st Lieut. William H. Smith, relieved. (D. D., Sept. 6.)

1st Lieut. William H. Smith, having received the detail to the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, for which he was recommended by his regimental commander, his resignation as regimental Adjutant, tendered Aug. 31 in order to enable him to take advantage of the same, is accepted. Col. Mizner, in orders announcing the detail of Lieut. Smith, says: "In the discharge of his duties as regimental Adjutant, covering a period of nearly four years, Lieut. Smith has displayed that zeal, energy and ability for which he has long been conspicuous. In military spirit and soldierly bearing he presents an ex-

ample worthy of emulation. Both socially and officially he has exerted an influence which will long be felt in his regiment, and his regimental commander in parting with him yields to Lieut. Smith's desire for that professional benefit which he hopes the Leavenworth School may afford." The appointment of 1st Lieut. M. H. Barnum as regimental Adjutant, to date Sept. 1, is announced. 1st Lieut. William H. Smith is assigned to Troop G. (10th Cav., Aug. 31.)

### 1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. C. J. Bailey. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 4.)

The 15-inch gun will be mounted under supervision of Lieut. Adam Siaker, to whom a detail will report. (Davids Island, Aug. 31.)

So much of par. 5, S. O. 197, H. Q. A., Aug. 23, as transfers 2d Lieut. William R. Smith from Light Bat. E to B of that regiment, vice 2d Lieut. James M. Williams, from Bat. B to Light Bat. E, is revoked; and Lieut. Smith is transferred to Bat. M, vice 2d Lieut. Alston Hamilton, who is transferred from Bat. M to Light Bat. E. The transfers ordered will take effect Oct. 1, 1895. (H. Q. A., Sept. 7.)

1st Lieut. F. S. Harlow is detailed counsel for Pvt. Geo. Raelzel, Bat. C, before the G. C. M. at Fort Hamilton. (D. E., Sept. 9.)

Sergt. Ernest Seifert, Bat. L, and guard will conduct prisoner to Fort Hamilton. (Fort Wadsworth, Sept. 6.)

1st Sergt. Julius Schiller, Bat. H, was on Sept. 10 appointed Sergeant Major, vice Gottlieb Nasahl, appointed post Quartermaster Sergeant. Lieut. Col. Miller takes this opportunity of expressing his entire satisfaction at the faithful, intelligent and efficient manner in which Sergt. Nasahl has performed all the duties devolved upon him as Sergeant Major of the regiment. (1st Art., Sept. 10.)

Par. 4, S. O. 217, detailing 1st Lieut. F. S. Harlow counsel for Pvt. Raelzel before a G. C. M. at Fort Hamilton, is revoked. (D. E., Sept. 11.)

### 2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LUDOR.

Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., is appointed special regimental recruiting officer. (2d Art., Sept. 12.)

The following transfers are ordered, and so much of par. 5, S. O. 197, H. Q. A., Aug. 23, 1895, as directs the transfer of Lieutenants to and from light batteries in that regiment is amended as follows: 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan from Bat. M to B, vice 1st Lieut. Louis Ostheim, from Bat. B to M; 2d Lieut. Warren H. Mitchell from Bat. M to B, vice 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, from Bat. B to M; 1st Lieut. Edward H. Catlin from Light Bat. A to M, vice 1st Lieut. Louis Ostheim, from Bat. M to A; 1st Lieut. Cornelia DeW. Wilcox from Light Bat. A to B; 1st Lieut. Ernest Hinds from Light Bat. A and is transferred from Bat. B to L, vice 1st Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., from Bat. L to Light Bat. A. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

1st Lieut. H. A. Reed will proceed from Fort Trumbull to Fort Schuyler and report for temporary duty with Bat. L. (D. E., Sept. 6.)

A board will meet to investigate cause of accident to steamer Monroe on Sept. 7. Detail: Capt. G. Mitchell and Lieuts. E. St. J. Greble and W. H. Mitchell. (Fort Adams, Sept. 9.)

Sergt. Henry Zulauf, Bat. M, is relieved from special duty in post exchange. (Fort Adams, Sept. 8.)

Pvt. G. A. Grenier, G, has been appointed Corporal.

### 3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect Oct. 5, is granted 2d Lieut. Kenneth Morton. (D. E., Sept. 9.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. E. T. Wilson. (St. Francis Barracks, Sept. 3.)

Pvt. William Davis, Light Bat. C, has been promoted Sergeant.

1st Lieut. Edward A. Millar will relieve 1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art., in charge of the photographic studio at Fort Monroe, Va. Art. School, Sept. 6.)

The batteries at St. Francis Barracks, having received the new magazine rifle, October is designated as the practice season for that post for the target year of 1895. (D. E., Sept. 12.)

### 4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

Sergt. M. E. Kelly and guard will conduct prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Washington Barracks, Sept. 4.)

Lieut. W. S. Alexander is relieved from duty with Bat. A and will report for duty to commanding officer Bat. M. (Washington Barracks, Sept. 6.)

Officers' quarters are assigned as follows: No. 9 to Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4 to Lieut. H. H. Whitney, 26 to Lieut. G. G. Heiner. (Washington Barracks, Sept. 5.)

### 5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb is relieved from duty at Fort Monroe and will proceed to comply with the requirements of par. 5, S. O. 200, c. s., H. Q. A. (Art. School, Sept. 6.)

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. S. S. Jordan. (Fort Monroe, Sept. 6.)

### 1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Capt. Frank de L. Carrington will proceed to Sacramento, Cal., for duty with the National Guard of that State. (H. Q. A., Sept. 6.)

### 3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1895, is granted Capt. Joseph Hale, Fort Snelling, Minn. (D. D., Aug. 29.)

### 5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Pvt. E. Millett is appointed Corporal in Co. B.

Lieut. Mathias Crowley is detailed A. C. 8. at Fort McPherson. (Fort McPherson, Sept. 5.)

Sergt. Ernst Timm, Co. G, is detailed in charge of the detachment at the grounds of the Cotton Exposition, Atlanta. (Fort McPherson, Sept. 8.)

### 6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 15, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 1st Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson. (H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

Lance Corp. L. A. Large, C, has been appointed Corporal. The following transfers are ordered: 2d Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce from Co. E to K; 2d Lieut. William H. Simons from Co. K to E. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

Lieut. M. R. Peterson is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus and will proceed to Fort Thomas. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 10.)

### 8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

2d Lieut. William W. Haney, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability, is retired from active service. (H. Q. A., Sept. 6.)

### 9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Bard P. Scheuck is further extended one day. (D. E., Sept. 7.)

Lieut. R. H. Anderson will proceed to target range at Stony Point, N. Y., and investigate alleged trespassing, etc. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 6.)

2d Lieut. William A. Campbell is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Western Military Academy, Upper Arlington, Ill., and will report in person for duty accordingly. (H. Q. A., Sept. 10.)

### 11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

1st Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison is relieved as a member and detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., vice 1st Lieut. Jonas A. Emery, relieved. (D. Col., Aug. 26.)

### 12th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. TOWNSEND.

The following promotions in Co. D were made Sept. 1: Corp. Joseph D. Bradley to be Sergeant, vice Pulliam, discharged; Lance Corp. Charles H. Trotter to be Corporal, vice Bradley, promoted.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect from Sept. 1, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. William G. Elliot. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. De Rudlo is further extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

### 13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. C. S. Hall, Q. M. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 4.)

Sergt. W. E. Dady, Co. E, and guard will conduct prisoners to Fort Columbus. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 9.)

### 16th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect upon final adjournment of the court convoked at Fort Douglas Sept. 5, is granted Capt. Leven C. Allen, Fort Douglas, Utah. (D. Col., Aug. 29.)

### 17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Sergt. F. Cooke and guard will conduct prisoners to Fort Thomas. (Columbus Barracks, Sept. 4.)

### 18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 7, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Martin. (D. Tex., Sept. 3.)

Cpts. Robert F. Bates and Oliver B. Warwick are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. at Fort Ringgold, Tex. (D. Tex., Sept. 3.)

### 21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel. (Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 6.)

2d Lieut. F. H. Lawton, S. R. R. O., will close the substitution at Bellows Falls, Vt., and send the enlisted men now on duty there to their proper station, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (21st Inf., Sept. 9.)

Lance Corp. Henry Warren, Co. B, was on Sept. 5 appointed Corporal, vice Saunders, discharged.

Lieut. F. H. Lawton will close the sub-recruiting station at Bellows Falls, Vt. (21st Inf., Sept. 9.)

During the absence on leave of Capt. Eltonhead, Lieut. J. S. Parke, Jr., will command Co. D. (Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 9.)

### 22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Horace G. Hambricht is extended 23 days. (D. D., Sept. 3.)

### 23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry G. Cole. (D. Tex., Sept. 3.)

### 25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

Leave for two months, to take effect Oct. 1, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. George P. Ahern. (H. Q. A., Sept. 7.)

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell from Co. F to K; 2d Lieut. Samuel P. Lyon from Co. K to F. (H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

## COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Russell, Wyo., Sept. 2, 1895. Detail: Lieut. Col. George M. Randall, 8th Inf.; Maj. Joseph K. Corson, Surg.; Cpts. George H. Roach, Charles St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, Adj. 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., K. Q. M., 8th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. Platte, Aug. 30.)

Regimental C. M. at Fort Porter, Sept. 16. Detail: Capt. B. H. Rogers, Lieut. G. R. Cecil, W. Newman and P. U. Harris. (18th Inf., Sept. 2.)

At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 10. Detail: Cpts. Charles K. Paul, 18th Inf.; Jacob A. August, 5th Cav.; Chas. C. De Rudlo, 7th Cav.; William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James G. Ord, 18th Inf.; Louis C. Scherer, 5th Cav.; William F. Grote, Pogram Whitworth, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ewald E. Hahn, 18th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. Tex., Sept. 7.)

At Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 5, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Warren H. Cowles, 16th Inf. Detail: Col. Jacob F. Keut, 24th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Edwin M. Coates, Maj. William H. McLaughlin, Cpts. Samuel R. Whitall, 10th Inf.; Frank U. Robinson, 2d Cav.; John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf.; Leven C. Allen, 10th Inf.; Charles A. Booth, Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf.; William C. McFarland, 16th Inf.; Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. George D. De Shon, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, 2d Cav., Judge Adv. (D. Col., Aug. 28.)

At Fort Logan, Col., Aug. 28. Detail: Cpts. William Quinton, Frederick M. H. Kendrick, Charles A. Booth, Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Howell, George W. Mciver, 7th Inf.; P. D. Lochridge, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. John B. Bennett, 7th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. Col., Aug. 26.)

At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 16. Detail: Lieut. Col. Jas. W. Powell, Jr., 15th Inf.; Maj. Alfred C. Girard, Surg.; Cpts. Casper H. Conrad, Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf.; Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M.; Allyn Capron, 1st Art.; George A. Cornish, Thomas F. Davis, George F. Cooke, 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, Will T. May, Edward Lloyd, Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Inf.; Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., Judge Advocate. (D. Mo., Sept. 6.)

At Fort Washakie, Wyo., Sept. 13, 1895. Detail: Cpts. John S. Lund, 9th Cav.; William L. Fitcher, 8th Inf.; Joseph T. Clarke, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John H. Gardner, 2d Lieut. Guy H. Preston, Howard H. Hickok, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. Platte, Sept. 5.)

At Washington Barracks, Sept. 17. Detail: Maj. Jacob B. Rawles, Cpts. Frederick Fuger, William Ennis, Constantine Chase, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. John K. Cree, 2d Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art.; Henry E. Whitney, Gordon G. Heiner, David M. King, John C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art., Judge Adv. (D. E., Sept. 12.)

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers in the infantry arm are made: Lieut. Col. Evan Miles from the 20th Inf. to the 22d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Loyd Weston from the 22d Inf. to the 24th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Miles will report by telegraph to the commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to a station, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned. The following transfers in the infantry arm are ordered, to take effect Sept. 11: 2d Lieut. Eli A. Helmick from the 4th Inf. to the 6th Inf., Co. I; 2d Lieut. Daniel Duncan from the 6th Inf. to the 4th Inf., Co. I. (H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergt. James Gileason, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Sergt. Richard E. Selby, Ord. Detachment, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Principal Musician Charles Bauer, 11th Inf., Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Sergt. Robert Burley, Troop I, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (H. Q. A., Sept. 6.)

## FORT BLISS, TEX.

Capt. and Mrs. William Wood, with their daughter, Janet, left this week for Pittsburg, where Capt. Wood has a four years' recruiting detail.

Lieut. James E. Normoyle, 23d Inf., was in El Paso last week looking after property he has there. Mrs. Normoyle, with her sister, Miss Ecker, of Denver, expects to soon visit friends in El Paso, their old home for a number of years.

Appropriation has been made to erect a bandstand, which will shortly be built on the parade ground. It will be quite an addition as well as a great convenience for the bandmen, who will doubtless enjoy the change from sitting out on the sandy parade ground.

The repairs on the barracks and the additions being built by Capt. George Ruhlen will be finished soon, and the buildings be ready for occupancy, when, it is rumored, that instead of Cpts. Bates and Warwick with their respective companies being ordered to return, Cos. B and G with Cpts. Paul and Adams in command will take their places. Lieuts. George Martin, David Shanks, Jacob L. Lelle and Jules Ord accompany them.

The post is beginning to wear a decided look of improvement, especially along the officers' line. Col. Parker has had the lawns all filled in with rich soil and the grass and trees are doing very well.

Lieut. McBoone, lately graduated from West Point, is expected to arrive at the post every day.

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The account given by our Mexican correspondent of  
the sentence imposed upon a Mexican officer who killed  
a civilian antagonist in a duel shows the disparity into  
which the gentleman's method of settling disputes has  
fallen on this side of the Atlantic. The unfortunate  
Col. Romero must go to prison for three years and four  
months, pay \$2,260 in a fine and general expenses be-  
sides the costs of the trial, and pay the widow \$4,500 a  
year for eighteen years. We hope, for the sake of this  
unfortunate officer, that Mexican Colonels receive more  
pay than do Colonels of our Army. Such treatment as  
this must somewhat mar the satisfaction he receives  
from contemplating his success in killing an enemy. A  
widow in the abstract might cause a momentary regret,  
but one who calls faithfully each recurring year for her  
payment of \$4,500 must occasion a prolonged agony of  
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Gen. Morgan has followed up his communication to  
the Secretary of War in relation to the issue of rations  
to officers and their proposed servants by incorporating  
a recommendation to this effect in his annual report  
and accompanying it with convincing arguments. Gen.  
Morgan's recommendation was referred to Lieut. Gen.  
Schofield by Secretary Lamont immediately upon his  
return to Washington and he disposed of it at once  
with a favorable indorsement. Gen. Schofield's support  
of this proposition is expected to assist very materially  
its favorable consideration at the hands of the Secretary  
of War. Nothing can be done in this matter, of course,  
except without the consent of Congress, and it is ear-  
nestly hoped by officers generally that he will include in  
his annual report a recommendation incorporating Gen.  
Morgan's proposition. Another matter to which it is  
hoped the Secretary will give attention among his recom-  
mendations to Congress is in regard to the detail of  
soldiers as servants to officers, which has already been  
referred to in the "Journal."

The U. S. Military Wheelmen will hold their first  
annual convention at the Broadway Central Hotel, 673  
Broadway, New York City, Oct. 15, 1895, at 10:30 A.  
M. A paper on the "bi" in the next war will be  
read by H. J. Barren, the Secretary, and a paper on the  
U. S. Vol. reserve soldier in time of peace and the  
relation of a bicycle corps to the U. S. Volunteers will  
be read by Anthony J. Griffin. The following topics  
will be discussed: (1) "Proper Weight of Military  
Bicycle," (2) "Proper Arms for Cyclists," (3) "Should  
the Military Cyclist Avoid Military Titles?" (4) What  
Weight of Clothing Should Be Carried?" (5) "Should  
Cyclists Study Topography and How?" (6) "Should the  
Gun Be on the Machine or on the Man?" (7) "Should  
the Military Machine Have a Brake?" (8) "Should Each  
Company Have a Machinist?" and various others.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Co. have recently  
finished and shipped to Capt. G. H. Paddock, 5th Cav.,  
stationed at Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., a new and formi-  
dable weapon built after the plans suggested by that  
officer, to supply a weapon to take the place of the al-  
most worthless toy, the double-action Colt, 38 caliber,  
that is now issued to the United States cavalry. The  
day of the saber, being over, cavalry must be supplied  
with a suitable weapon to use in the deadly few  
minutes of the charge. We may look for further re-  
ports from this officer after he has carefully experi-  
mented with this new weapon.

We print in our Navy Gazette this week the detail  
of officers for the secondclass battleship Maine, which  
will be placed in commission on Sept. 17. Immediately  
after this event occurs the Maine will join Rear Admiral  
Bunce's squadron. The Texas will join the squadron  
shortly after the completion of her steam trial. In ad-  
dition to the Maine the Marion and the Boston are to  
be placed in commission this month. The Marion's de-  
tail is made up entirely of officers transferred from the  
Mohican, which has been placed out of commission to  
undergo some necessary repairs. The Navy Department  
is now engaged in preparing a detail for the Boston.



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**EFFECTS OF SMALL-BORE BULLETS.**

Recent discussions would indicate that effects of the  
modern small-bore bullet vary much with the range.  
When it strikes with something near its high initial  
velocity, the effect is characterized as explosive, the  
sudden impact setting the tissues in motion, thus de-  
stroying the adjoining structure and making a gaping  
orifice where it leaves the body. The explanation of the  
extraordinary development of explosive effect seemed to  
depend on the rapid arrest of the flight of the bullet  
on piercing fluid matter, and its motion being trans-  
ferred to the parts immediately surrounding it, and  
these again transmitting it to parts further removed,  
just as wave circles were produced by a stone dropped  
into the smooth water of a pond. At longer ranges,  
however, the diminished velocity results, as a rule, in  
a clean-cut puncture, and the effects are by no means  
serious when the bone is not struck or vital parts  
reached, though even in the former case, viz., that of  
the bone, there is often a total absence of shattering.  
It would seem, however, that the explosive effects noted  
were not observed during the recent Chitral campaign.  
Surg. Lieut. Jay Gould, of the Indian Medical Service,  
in the "British Medical Journal" records twenty cases,  
all of which ended in recovery, although the conditions  
of treatment were rough. Dr. Gould says: "From the little  
experience I have had in injury to bone tissue by the  
Lee-Metford bullet I certainly think it causes but slight  
shock, and doubt its capacity of putting a man out of  
action. Instead of badly fracturing and comminuting  
the bone it appears only to drill the bone and slightly  
splinter the edges. There can be little doubt that from a  
humanitarian point of view the Lee-Metford rifle is a  
perfect weapon." But would it stop a rush?

Reports of experiences with the Muratta small-bore  
rifle used by the Japanese show that the Chinese sol-  
diers wounded in action experienced very little difficulty  
in getting away, even after two or more bullets had  
hit them. They were generally on the run when struck,  
and their flight was probably accelerated rather than re-  
tarded by the sharp reminders they received. The Jap-  
anese were only partially armed with the Muratta; the  
majority of the infantry had a rifle carrying a much  
heavier bullet, and this it was that did real execution in  
the decisive actions.

In the new edition just issued of Surg. Gen. Sir T.  
Longmore's "Gunshot Injuries: Their History, Character-  
istic Features, Complications, and General Treatment,"  
we are told that so far as experimental observation af-  
fords the means of a judgment, the destructive energy  
of the narrow bullet will be in excess of that of any  
earlier rifle projectiles up to 500 or 600 yards, while  
their penetrative energy up to 2,000 or 2,500 yards will  
still be such that no bodily structures will be able to  
resist their passage. Beyond that range he thinks the  
new bullet will be on a par with the Martini-Henry,  
which has a greater striking weight. "Pirogoff had told  
us," said Sir William McCormac in a recent address  
before a meeting of surgeons in London, "how aston-  
ished he was at the easy manner the wounds produced  
by the small Circassian copper bullet healed during the  
Russian war in the Caucasus. Not only flesh wounds,  
but often penetrating injuries of the chest and of the  
joints, were readily recovered from with scarcely any  
suppuration. During the recent war in Chili it was  
reported by Dr. Stitt that flesh wounds which had not  
been probed and thus infected readily healed under a  
scab; that the favorable character of lung wounds was  
especially noticeable; and that the bones were less com-  
minuted, and united in about half the time formerly re-  
quired. Dr. Rivero, of Valparaiso, had made similar  
observations. He noticed especially the smallness of the  
apertures caused by the Mannlicher rifle bullet, and that  
the injuries generally were less dangerous to life." In  
storming the Malakand Pass during the advance to  
Chitral an immense quantity of ammunition per man  
was used. The Lee-Metford, with cordite powder,  
worked very successfully. The volleys even were almost  
smokeless and noiseless, and wrought great havoc in the  
enemy's ranks. There are stories of a hole having been  
simply drilled through a large bone without any splin-  
tering at all, and of men continuing their wild onward  
rush after a bullet had passed through their bodies.  
Hitherto about nine-tenths of the wounded on a modern  
battlefield were disabled by rifle bullets, and the pro-  
portion would not diminish with the use of magazine  
rifles firing some 60 shots a minute, and carrying im-  
mense distances. We may take it for granted that the  
number of wounded in proportion to the numbers en-  
gaged and actually under fire will be greater than be-  
fore. The supply of ammunition will be larger, the  
facility for its discharge greater, and smokeless powder  
will increase accuracy of aim. It is the unceasing effort  
of modern surgery, Dr. McCormac said, to provide anti-  
septic protection in an effective form in time of war.  
The medical organization during England's last war in  
Egypt was so complete in this respect that not a single  
case of infective wound disease occurred during the  
whole campaign.

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## COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

The retirement of Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield on the 29th of this month gives occasion for a review of the history of our Army from the beginning with reference to the officers heretofore holding the position of senior officer of the Army, from which Gen. Schofield now withdraws. The actual command, with the exception of a brief period, has been, as it is to-day, in the hands of the Congress of the United States, acting through the departments and bureaus established and controlled by it. During the pressure of war it has for brief periods parted with this control, but on one memorable occasion, during the Presidential term of Andrew Johnson, it went so far with its assertion of its control as to deprive the President of his functions as Commander-in-Chief.

During the War of the Revolution the administration of the Army was in the hands of a "Board-at-War," and Congress was even more active than now in its interference with military affairs. The vague notion that in every military hero was to be found an incipient despot, ready at the first opportunity to overthrow the liberties of the people, was a controlling influence in the councils of the nation and its civil rulers. One hundred and six years ago the Department of War was established, and Gen. Henry Knox, who had been Secretary at War under the Confederation, was appointed by Washington the first Secretary under the Federal organization.

Congress, on June 15, 1775, appointed George Washington General and Commander-in-Chief, and during the six months commencing Dec. 27, 1776, he was granted dictatorial power. With this exception, Congress commanded the Army, part of the time directly and during the remaining period of the Revolution through the Board at War and the Secretary at War. On the resignation of Washington, Dec. 23, 1783, Maj. Gen. Knox became senior officer, but he was not placed in command of the Army. When, on June 2, 1784, Congress mustered out all the troops except 80 privates, and a few company officers, Capt. John Doughty, in command of the small artillery force at West Point, became senior officer of the Army. When by resolution of Sept. 20, 1789, the force was increased to 100 men Lieut. Col. Josiah Harmar became the senior officer in the service, but the direction of the Army was exercised by Congress through the Secretary of War. July 31, 1787, Harmar had been breveted Brigadier General.

Under the Constitution adopted in 1789 the President of the United States became Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Militia, thus transferring to him the authority hitherto exercised by Congress, except during the brief six months when Washington was in control. The appointment of Arthur St. Clair as Major General March 3, 1791, made him senior officer over Brevet Brig. Gen. Harmar. When St. Clair resigned, March 5, 1792, Anthony Wayne was appointed Major General and placed as General-in-Chief over the Army on the frontier. Upon the death of Wayne, Dec. 15, 1796, he was succeeded by Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, who continued in command until July 3, 1798, when in view of the threat of war with France Washington was appointed to be Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief of all the armies raised or to be raised in the United States. By act of March 3, 1799, the office of Lieutenant General was abolished and that of Commander of the Army of the United States, with the title of General of the Armies of the United States, was created. It was intended that Washington should be appointed, but President Adams held that this trenched upon his constitutional prerogative, and as no appointment was made Washington died in office as Lieutenant General. Then Alexander Hamilton, Insp. Gen., became senior officer, but there is nothing to show that he was put in command of the Army, this authority being exercised by the Secretary of War. The disbandment of Hamilton, June 15, 1800, with the Provisional Army, raised for defense against France, made Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson again the senior officer.

On January 27, 1812, the country then being at war with England, Henry Dearborn was appointed a Major General and ranked Wilkinson. In the autumn of 1813 the Secretary of War, John Armstrong, took the field, by direction of President Madison, and in person directed the operations of the Army on the north-

ern frontier. He had previously served during the Revolution as aid-de-camp to Gen. Mercer and Gates, and was a Brigadier General in the United States Army from July, 1812, until his appointment as Secretary of War in January, 1813.

On the disbandment of Dearborn, June 15, 1815, Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown became senior General officer of the Army, but the President exercised direct command through the Secretary of War, assigning Brown to the command of the Division of the South. On the death of Brown, Feb. 24, 1828, he was succeeded by Alexander Macomb, who was appointed Major General, there being then but one officer of that rank. By direction of the President, May 28, 1828, Macomb was directed to assume command of the Army at Washington. Winfield Scott claimed that this position belonged to him by virtue of his brevet appointment of Major General, and a controversy, celebrated in the annals of our Army, was the result. Scott accomplished the object of his ambition when Macomb died, June 25, 1841, and he assumed command as a full Major General. Scott was made Brevet Lieutenant General under the act of February, 1856, and continued in command until succeeded by Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, May 14, 1861. McClellan was subjected to the humiliation of being commanded by his junior when Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, who was also ranked by Fremont, Dix, Banks and Butler, was assigned July 11, 1862, to duty as General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

Under the act of Feb. 24, 1864, Ulysses S. Grant was commissioned Lieutenant General, but Halleck was not relieved from command until March 12, 1864, and then at his own request. Halleck was on the same day assigned to duty in Washington as Chief of Staff of the Army, and continued until the close of the war to exercise the same duties as when General-in-Chief. July 25, 1866, Grant was given the rank of General, which had been revived for his benefit by the act of July 25, 1865, and his authority was increased by the act of March 2, 1867, forbidding his removal, suspension or relief or his assignment elsewhere than at Washington and requiring all the orders relating to military operations to be issued through the General of the Army. This authority was revoked by the act of July 15, 1870, which limited the term of the offices of General and Lieutenant General. When Grant became President, March 4, 1869, Sherman became General, and was the next day ordered by the President to assume command of the Army, which he did by order of March 8, 1869. By order of March 26, 1869, the President practically assumed command and has exercised it from that day to this.

A period of a little more than one hundred and twenty years divides between the appointment of Washington to the command of the Army, June 15, 1775, and the retirement of Schofield on the 29th of this month. There have been twenty-one senior officers during this period, their continuance at the head of the Army averaging a little less than six years for each. The longest period of command was that of Scott, who held his place as senior officer for twenty years, five months and nineteen days. His two predecessors, Macomb and Brown, each served over thirteen years. During the sixty-three years and seven months from the appointment of Wilkinson for the second time to the retirement of Scott, June 25, 1861, the Army had but five ranking officers, viz., Wilkinson, Dearborn, Brown, Macomb and Scott. Lieut. Gen. Schofield upon his retirement will have had a longer period of service, seven years, one month and twenty-four days, than any other officer in similar position with the exception of four, viz., Washington (eight years, six months and eight days), Macomb, Brown and Scott.

The use of the bicycle in military reconnaissance is one of the latest ideas of Maj. Gen. Miles, who has long been an enthusiast on the subject of utilizing the wheel for military purposes. The arrival in Washington on Saturday of 1st Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st Art., after a three-day run on his wheel from New York, gives a practical demonstration of the utility of the bicycle for this purpose. Acting under instructions from Gen. Miles, Lieut. Stevens is making a tour of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland and a portion of Virginia, not only for the purpose of demonstrating the speed that can be made on the wheel over country roads, but to ascertain the condition of the various routes with a view to the preparation of maps and reports which will be of value in cases of emergency by enabling the authorities to move troops over the shortest and best roads. If, for instance, occasion should arise requiring the protection of the National Capital from invasion by an enemy, Gen. Miles wants to be thoroughly familiar with the topography of the country included within the Military Department of the East in order that troops may be concentrated in the quickest possible time. The military maps now on file in the War Department of course give a good general idea of all the roads leading to Washington from surrounding States, but there is absolutely nothing showing their condition. If Gen. Miles' scheme is carried out to the letter, military bicyclists will be detailed from time to time to make tours of survey over all the country roads in all sections of the country. It is his desire to have a corps of trained bicyclists to be used as couriers in the event of war who will be familiar with the routes best adapted for bicycle purposes, and who, at the same time, to collect information that will be valuable to military commanders in giving orders for the marching of troops. When Gen. Miles comes to Washington in command of

the Army, it is expected that he will inaugurate a number of important innovations in military methods and equipments, and that he will develop the use of the bicycle as far as possible for military purposes. Lieut. Stevens made the run from New York City to Philadelphia in 4 hours 25 minutes. He left the Quaker City on Friday last hoping to improve on the excellent record in his run to the Capital, but he was delayed by a severe storm, and did not arrive until Saturday afternoon. He made the run from Philadelphia to Belair, Md., in twelve hours, where his rapid progress was checked by the storm, and he laid over and reached Washington Saturday. Lieut. Stevens is an expert on the wheel. He has been riding for the past 18 years, and the cyclometer on the wheel which he is now riding registers 8,000 miles. He left Washington on Monday for Mount Vernon and a short run through Virginia. He will return to New York over a different route, going up through Maryland by Frederick andagerstown and through the center of the State of Pennsylvania.

President Cleveland has at last disposed of the examination case of Capt. John A. Howell for promotion to the grade of Commodore. We are glad to say that he approved the board's majority recommendation that Capt. Howell be promoted. Commo. Howell's trouble in securing his promotion arose from the action of Rear Adml. Walker in suspending him while he was in command of the famous white squadron, and Commo. Howell was under him, at the time being in command of the Atlanta. Desirous of making a smart display, Rear Adml. Walker ordered the vessels of the white squadron to put promptly to sea when he gave the signal. In the morning the signal was made, but the Atlanta did not fall into line, and Rear Adml. Walker immediately hoisted a signal for the suspension of her commanding officer. Commo. Howell explained the incident satisfactorily to two members of the board which examined him, but Rear Adml. Bunce was not satisfied that he had acted properly, and made an adverse report upon his promotion. The action of the President in approving the recommendation of the majority of the board gives the desired promotion to Commo. Howell.

The Crandal electric signal has been favorably reported upon by Comdr. John J. Hunker, U. S. N., and Lieut. John E. Roller, who have been investigating it at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is so simple a system that it is easily understood. Any intelligent man-of-war's man can operate it with ease, and it can be used at night in place of the torch and lantern of the wig-wag code, which requires special instruction. The letters of the alphabet take the place of the flags and pennants of the commercial code. The keyboard is composed of 28 keys, and each of these keys when pressed down closes the circuit in the several sections necessary to represent the letter or character engraved upon it, permits the passage of the current through the lamps in that section lighting the latter, and represents the letter desired. The letter is obliterated by the release of the key, which returns to its normal position, and the circuit is opened and the lamps extinguished. The monogram by which the signal is made and the keyboard are united by wires and cable connections with each other and with the electric battery. The Secretary will await a fuller report before deciding upon the invention.

Experiments with liquid fuel will commence at Brooklyn Navy Yard, under the supervision of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, just as soon as a launch for this purpose can be secured. Coal is at present exclusively used as fuel in United States men-of-war. The main objection to coal is the length of time required to start the fires on man-of-war or in a torpedo boat. This objection would be done away with by the use of liquid fuel. The mere turning of a cock to permit the liquid to flow and the application of a lighted match are the only operations necessary in using the latter, and in an extremely short space of time steam is ready and the ship can proceed to sea. With coal, the time consumed amounts to hours. Liquid fuel would be especially useful on board torpedo boats, steam upon which must sometimes be gotten up in great haste in order to catch a fleeing enemy. A number of samples of liquid fuel have been submitted to the bureau for test, most of which have petroleum as their base. The great difficulty to be overcome in the use of this material is its storage. There is also considerable danger, in the case of some of the oil products, of explosion, and the officers who will be selected to conduct the tests will be required to report especially upon the characteristics of the different materials tested.

A citizen writes to us saying: "There seems to be great difficulty in recruiting men and keeping them after they are enlisted men—suitable men to man our fleets and serve as privates and non-commissioned officers in our regular Army. Many plans to overcome this difficulty have been suggested in print, but I can recall no one who advocates doubling the men's pay. Thirteen dollars a month will not get the material desired." A still more certain way, in our judgment, would be to abolish altogether the system of fixed rate of pay, and to give each enlisted man an open credit with the Paymaster to draw at the end of each month whatever amount of money he considers his services to be worth. We fear that even then some men would desert for the mere love of deserting.

## THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.  
**ASIATIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.  
**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Acting Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce.  
**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Rear Adml. W. A. Kirkland. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Acting Rear Adml. Charles S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar, Square, London, England.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**ALERT**, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.). At Panama, Aug. 1. Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama.  
**ALBATROSS** (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.). On patrol duty in Bering Sea. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
**ALLIANCE**, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan. (Training-ship.) At Yorktown, Va.  
**AMPHITRITE**, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.). At Norfolk, Va.  
**ATLANTA**, 10 Guns (n. a. s.). At navy yard, New York. Will be placed out of commission and undergo extensive repairs. Her officers are now being detached.  
**BALTIMORE**, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.). At Chefoo, China. To be relieved by the cruiser Olympia and return home.  
**BENNINGTON**, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. a.). (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
**CASTINE**, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.). At Cape Town. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
**CHARLESTON**, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.). At Nagasaki, Japan.  
**CINCINNATI**, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.). At Key West, Fla.  
**COLUMBIA**, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.). Left New York Navy Yard and anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I., Sept. 13.  
**CONCORD**, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.). At Chefoo, China.  
**CONSTELLATION**, Comdr. F. W. Dickens (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.  
**CUSHING** (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.). At Newport, R. I.  
**DETROIT**, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.). Was at Pagoda, China, Aug. 13.  
**DOLPHIN** (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.). At Washington, D. C.  
**ENTERPRISE**, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Training-ship.) Cruising along the New England coast until Oct. 15, when she will go into winter quarters at Boston.  
**ESSEX**, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) On a cruise. At Plymouth, England, Sept. 4. Is due at Gibraltar Oct. 12; Tangier, Oct. 30; St. Thomas, Dec. 9, and return to Yorktown, Va., about Jan. 1. If there is time she will stop at Cadiz for a few days. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.  
**FERN** (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.). At Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.  
**FRANKLIN**, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**INDEPENDENCE**, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship.) At Mare Island, Cal.  
**LANCASTER**, 12 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (s. d.). Placed in commission at the navy yard, New York, Sept. 12. Will proceed on a trip South.  
**MACHIAS**, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.). At Shanghai, China.  
**MARBLEHEAD**, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neil (e. s.). Sailed from Spezia Sept. 11 for Marseilles.  
**MICHIGAN**, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.). At Pelee, Mich. Address Put-in Bay, O.  
**MINNEAPOLIS**, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.). At Fisher's Island, N. Y. After Sept. 15 address Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
**MARION**, 8 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. At Mare Island, Cal. Has just been ordered in commission.  
**MINNESOTA**, 19 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving-ship.) Towed from her dock foot of West 50th St., New York, to the navy yard. To go out of commission, and her officers are now being detached.  
**MOHICAN**, 4 Guns (p. a.). At San Francisco, Cal. Her officers were detached on Sept. 11 and ordered to the Marion. She has been placed out of commission.  
**MONOCACY**, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.). At Chemulpo, Korea.  
**MONTEREY**, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (p. a.). At San Francisco, Cal.  
**MONTGOMERY**, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.). (Flagship.) At Fisher's Island, N. Y. Address after Sept. 15 Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
**NEWARK**, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling (a. s.). At Cape Town, South Africa, Aug. 12.  
**NEW YORK**, 18 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.). (Flagship.) At Fisher's Island, N. Y. Address after Sept. 15 Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
**OLYMPIA**, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. a.). Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 25 for Honolulu, en route to China to relieve the Baltimore, and become the flagship of the station.  
**PETREL**, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.). At Yokohama, Japan, July 9.  
**PHILADELPHIA**, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. a.). At Mare Island, Cal.  
**PINTA**, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.). At Sitka, Alaska.  
**RALEIGH**, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.). At Fisher's Island, N. Y. Address after Sept. 15 Tompkinsville, N. Y.

**RANGER**, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. a.). At Guayaquil, Ecuador. Address all mail to Panama, care U. S. Consul.

**RICHMOND**, Capt. A. S. Cromminshield (Receiving-ship.) At League Island, Pa. Capt. Cromminshield was ordered detached Sept. 14.

**ST. MARY'S**, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field (Public.). At the foot of East 28th St., New York.

**SAN FRANCISCO**, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.). At Southampton, England.

**SARATOGA**, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship). En route to U. S. from her summer cruise. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

**TEXAS**, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass, Norfolk, Va. In Hampton Roads, Va., to join North Atlantic Squadron as soon as trial is completed.

**THETIS**, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.). At Mare Island.

**VERMONT**, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship). At New York Navy Yard.

**WABASH**, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship). At Boston, Mass.

**YANTIC**, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley (s. a. c.). Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore is ordered to command, per steamer of Sept. 14. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

**YORKTOWN**, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (a. s.). Comdr. Charles H. Stockton ordered to command per steamer of Sept. 3. At Chefoo, China, Aug. 26.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 7.—Ensign W. R. Shoemaker to examination for promotion at the Mare Island Navy Yard Sept. 12.

Boatswain Xavier Perrin ordered to appear before a retiring board at Portsmouth, N. H., on Sept. 16.

Acting Boatswain James Dowling ordered to temporary duty at Norfolk Navy Yard.

SEPT. 8.—Sunday.

SEPT. 9.—Lieut. H. Eldredge from the War College and Vermont and ordered before retiring board at navy yard, Washington, Sept. 16.

Ensign C. J. Lang from the Philadelphia to the Mohican. Asst. Paymr. R. Hutton from instruction in duty on board the Minnesota to the Minnesota.

Carpenter L. L. Martin to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Lieut. A. Mertz from the Minnesota to the Constellation. The following officers have been detached and ordered to the second-class battleship Maine on Sept. 17:

Capt. A. S. Crowninshield detached from the receiving ship Richmond Sept. 14.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Marx from the Minnesota on Sept. 14.

Lieut. C. W. Jungen detached from the Constellation on Sept. 14.

Lieut. G. F. W. Holman from the torpedo station on Sept. 14.

Lieut. F. F. Fletcher from the torpedo station Sept. 14.

Lieut. G. W. Denfeld from Cramps' Sept. 14.

Lieut. R. H. Galt from leave.

Ensign W. H. Ward from the Vermont on Sept. 17.

Ensign F. W. Jenkins from Ordnance Proving Ground.

Naval Cadets A. J. Wadhams, W. R. Gherardi, E. H. Watson, H. V. Butler, Jr., O. S. Knapp and W. G. Grossbeck from the Amphitrite on Sept. 14.

Surg. J. L. Neilson from the Wabash on Sept. 14.

P. A. Surg. V. C. B. Means from Naval Hospital, New York, on Sept. 17.

Asst. Surg. T. W. Richards from Minnesota on Sept. 17.

Paymr. E. N. Whitehouse from the Minnesota.

Chief Engr. A. W. Morley from special duty in connection with the Maine.

P. A. Engr. F. C. Bowers from special duty with the Maine.

Asst. Engr. A. M. Proctor from duty with the Maine.

Asst. Engr. M. E. French from duty with the Maine.

Asst. Engr. M. B. Peugnet from duty with the Maine.

Chaplain J. P. Childwick from leave.

Acting Boatswain T. E. Larkin from Boston Navy Yard Sept. 14.

Acting Gunner J. Hill from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., on Sept. 16.

Acting Carpenter George Holmes from special duty with the Maine.

Following officers are detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Marion at once: Comdr. D. W. Mullan, in command; Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Wadhams as executive officer; Lieut. E. F. Quiltrough, Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, Lieut. C. N. Atwater, Lieut. J. B. Blish, Ensign S. R. Hurlburt, Ensign C. J. Lang, Surg. J. O. Lewis, Chief Engr. H. Herwig, P. A. Engr. F. H. Hicks, Gunner Robert Sommers, acting Boatswain P. W. Doyle, Carpenter D. M. W. Nash, Sailmaker M. P. Barr.

Capt. George W. Sumner detached from the command of the Columbia.

Capt. James H. Sands ordered to the command of the Columbia.

Lieut. J. L. Purcell detached from Atlanta and ordered to the Amphitrite.

Ensign A. Rust detached from the Pinta and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Ensign H. A. Field detached from the Philadelphia, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Ensign T. S. Wilson detached from the Vermont on Sept. 20 and ordered to the Ranger per steamer of that date.

P. A. Surg. J. E. Page detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to temporary duty at the Mare Island Naval Hospital.

Asst. Surg. R. K. Smith detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Naval Cadet H. I. Cove detached from the Atlanta on Sept. 17 and ordered to the Maine on the same date.

Naval Cadets W. R. Cushman, T. M. Brumby, J. E. Walker detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Texas.

SEPT. 10.—Chief Engr. A. Kirby detached from the Texas and ordered to treatment at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Chief Engr. J. A. B. Smith detached from the Montgomery and ordered to the Texas.

Chief Engr. J. S. Ogden detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Montgomery.

Chief Engr. H. Main placed on retired list from Sept. 10.

Med. Dir. A. L. Gilson detached from the Naval Hospital, Washington, Sept. 28 and placed on the retired list from that date.

Med. Insp. G. A. Bright detached from the New York Navy Yard Oct. 29 and ordered to take charge of the Naval Hospital, Washington, on Sept. 28.

Med. Insp. A. F. Price detached from torpedo station and ordered to New York Navy Yard.

Surg. L. G. Heneberger ordered to marine rendezvous, New York, Oct. 3, in addition to his present duties.

Surg. F. B. Stephenson detached from the marine rendezvous, Boston, and ordered to the Wabash.

P. A. Surg. J. F. Urie ordered to the marine rendezvous, Boston.

Surg. J. N. Steele detached from the marine rendezvous Oct. 3 and ordered to the torpedo station on Oct. 4.

Asst. Surg. J. M. Moore detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Constellation.

Mate Samuel Gee detached from the Naval Academy, ordered home and placed on the retired list from Sept. 10.

Carpenter F. B. Sheppard detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to report to the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard under arrest.

SEPT. 12.—Comdr. W. W. Reisinger detached from the Naval War College and ordered to command the Monocacy per steamer Oct. 12, relieving Comdr. R. E. Impey, who is detached, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. Comdr. E. V. Wadhams has been ordered to duty in connection with the Boston.

Lieut. J. K. Cogswell ordered as executive officer of the Marion.

Ensign W. O. Huline ordered to examination for promotion Oct. 1.

P. A. Surg. P. Leach ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.  
 Paymr. R. E. Furey placed on the retired list from this date.  
 Chief Engr. H. Main placed on the retired list.  
 Mate Samuel Gee detached from the Naval Academy, ordered home and placed on the retired list.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 6.—1st Lieut. L. W. T. Waller detached from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, upon reporting there from temporary duty in office of Judge Advocate General U. S. N., and ordered to proceed to navy yard, New York, and report on Sept. 10 for duty as Judge Advocate of a G. C. M.

Lieut. Waller is also ordered to report on Sept. 12 to command the marine guard of the Lancaster, in addition to G. C. M. duty.

1st Lieut. B. H. Fuller detached from the Atlanta when the ship is placed out of commission, and ordered to report for duty at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Orders: 1st Lieut. George H. Gooding from the Alert to the Hudson.

Chief Engr. A. L. Churchill to temporary duty in Treasury Department.

H. U. Butler commissioned as 1st Assistant Engineer.

1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell from the Colfax to the Alert.

Mr. J. W. Lee has been appointed a constructor in the Revenue Cutter Service and detailed to duty in the office of the superintendent of construction at Baltimore.

Engr. in Chief J. W. Collins was at the works of Robertson & Co., at R. Bank, N. J., and tested two boilers for steam launches for duty in Puget Sound. He was assisted by 1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister.

Specifications for the new San Francisco harbor boat and the cutter for Behring Sea service are well under way. They will soon be advertised for.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Bath Iron Works has requested that the official acceptance trial of the ram Katahdin take place on Oct. 3. Preparations for the trial are now being made at the Navy Department. It will probably take place in the neighborhood of Cape Cod. In order to meet the requirements of her contract the Katahdin will have to develop a speed of 17 knots an hour for two consecutive hours.

A controversy has arisen between the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Equipment over the rigging of small boats on board men-of-war. Comdr. Chadwick, of the Bureau of Equipment, has sent a communication to Secretary Herbert urging that the English lug sail be substituted for the sliding Gunter. This is opposed by Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn, who urges the retention of the present type of sail. The Secretary's decision is awaited with some interest.

The official account of the test of the 14-inch side armor for the battleship Iowa upon a backing representing a section of the hull of the ship has been received at the Navy Department. It fully confirms the exhaustive report printed in the "Journal" last week, and in view of the excellent showing made by this plate under the unusually severe test to which it was subjected, Secretary Herbert has directed the acceptance of the group of armor which it represents from the Carnegie Company.

Secretary Herbert has made this statement concerning the accident sustained by the Texas' machinery during a preliminary run at sea: "The vacuum in the condenser fell to twenty inches. This was caused by the ship passing through shoal water from Norfolk through the channel to Hampton Roads by which her condenser was filled with mud. This vitiated the vacuum and resulted in a corresponding loss of horse power, which the contractors very properly will not allow. This will be rectified by taking off the bonnets and washing out the condenser with the fire hose. There is nothing serious in this. The fire rooms are hot, the blowers not yet working properly, and the engines require tuning up before going into a full power trial." The dispatch from Capt. Glass reporting this states that the Texas will be completed in time to resume her trial next Thursday.

At the navy yard, New York: The U. S. S. Lancaster, Capt. W. B. Hoff, was placed in commission on Sept. 12. The U. S. S. Maine, Capt. Crowninshield, will be placed in commission next Tuesday. The U. S. S. Columbia, Capt. Sands, on the afternoon of Sept. 12 finished coaling and was to proceed to an anchorage off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Sept. 13, and there await the arrival of the other vessels of Adml. Bunce's squadron, which are due there about Sept. 16. The U. S. S. Minnesota, which for a number of years has served as a receiving ship for boys at New York City, was towed from her old berth on Sept. 12 and taken to the yard, where she was moored alongside the Cob Dock, just ahead of the old Vermont. Her stores will be landed and she will be placed out of commission and later may be turned over to the Naval Militia of Massachusetts. The work of landing the stores and dismantling the Atlanta is being rapidly proceeded with, but it will be some days yet before she is put out of commission.

Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic Station, under date of Aug. 29, 1895, submits a report to the Secretary of the Navy of the evolutions performed by the New York, Raleigh, Minneapolis and Montgomery. Adml. Bunce says: "While at sea the ships have been exercised in movements and in maintaining position at different speeds, with little intermission, every day during daylight and frequently at night. The good results have begun to appear already in increasing uniformity in speed, in keeping distance and in time of making turns and circles; the ships' efficiency in signaling by day and night, as well as in fog, has shown decided improvement. Suggestions as to changes in both the Fleet Drill Book and the Introduction to General Signal Book will be made the subject of another letter." A table of turning circle diameters, so far as determined by the ships of the squadron, is also given, together with the helm angles necessary to make the squadron turning-circle at nine-knot speed, of those now cruising together.

The expenses of the new Navy for the next fiscal year will be much smaller than for the period ending June 30, 1896. The Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering have submitted combined estimates for construction and machinery during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. These amount to only \$5,800,000, \$2,500,000 less than was appropriated for this work for 1896. A portion of this sum is to be expended upon proposed battleships. The remainder will be used for repairs to the hulls and machinery of vessels in commission. Engr-in-Chief Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has completed his estimates for his department for the fiscal year ending June, 1897. He has asked that \$800,000 be appropriated to

meet the expenses which will arise in his department during that period. In addition he has estimated for \$100,000 to complete the cost of the new machinery for the Chicago, \$150,000 to pay in part for new machinery for the cruiser Atlanta and \$100,000 to purchase and put in place new machinery for the old Hartford. The last Congress appropriated \$200,000 to pay for the machinery of the Chicago, but this is not sufficient, and an additional \$100,000 will be required. The Atlanta is to be supplied with entirely new machinery and it is estimated by the bureau that at least \$300,000 will be required to meet this expense. Half of this amount only will be asked to meet the expenditures in this work during next year.

There is great danger that a number of vessels of the Coast Survey and Fish Commission may be put out of commission in consequence of the lack of engineer officers to run their machinery. Engr-in-Chief Melville has found it difficult in the past to supply Navy vessels with officers of his corps, and at present many of the ships in commission are without a sufficient engineer force. Although the law provides that the Navy shall furnish officers for vessels of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and of the Fish Commission, it is stated at the Navy Department that the Navy must first look out for its own ships, and then if there is a surplus of officers it can distribute them among the ships of the two services mentioned. It is therefore extremely probable that the authorities will find it necessary to detach a number of engineer officers from the Coast Survey and Fish Commission and order them to meet-of-war. As there is no money available for the employment of civilian engineers, there would be nothing else to do than to place the survey vessels out of commission.

Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn and Engr-in-Chief Melville have been designated by Secretary Herbert to consider and report upon the bids submitted for the construction of torpedo boats 6, 7 and 8. These bids were opened on Tuesday last at the Navy Department. Up until a late hour Monday only two bids were in the hands of the Department officials, but it was expected that shipbuilders were holding off until the last moment to submit their bids. This number was only swelled, however, by the addition of two others, and the sharp competition that had been promised by the numerous applications for plans and specifications failed to materialize. Here are the bids which were submitted: Moran Bros. Co., of Seattle, Wash., \$163,500 for one; Wolf & Zwicker Iron Works, of Portland, Ore., \$168,700 for one; Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, \$175,000 for one. Herreshoff Manufacturing Co., of Bristol, R. I., bid \$144,000 for one, or three at the same rate, on plans of their own. Officials say that the lack of competition is due to Congress' action in inserting in the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing these vessels a provision that one should be built upon the Gulf coast, another on the Mississippi and the third on the Pacific Slope. It had been expected that a shipbuilding firm in New Orleans would submit a bid and that the Dubuque Iron Works, which built the Ericsson, would try to get another contract for the construction of a torpedo boat for the Navy. The bids show that neither considered the contracts desirable enough to bid for. The limit of cost placed by the Department upon these boats was \$150,000 each. The bids of the Pacific Slope firms, being above this figure, will consequently have to be rejected. Herreshoff's plans are somewhat different from the Department's designs and cannot be considered in any event, in the present competition at least, on account of the provisions of the law. It is expected that the Department will gain issue advertisements for the construction of these three boats, permitting firms all over the country to bid, the President being given authority by the same law to invite such bids in case he should be unable to make satisfactory contracts in the localities specifically mentioned.

Unofficial advices received at the Navy Department lead to the effect that the Brooklyn will be launched on Oct. 2. This will be made a great occasion. Secretary Herbert and other department officials will attend the launching.

Mr. Brummett, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has taken issue with Chief Constructor Hichborn, and has prepared a letter to the Secretary strongly advocating the retention of the present method of making independent contracts for armor. He argues that the adoption of the system proposed by the Chief Constructor would eventually be detrimental to the interests of the government in that it might lead to the closing down of one of the armor-making plants. Mr. Brummett maintains that this danger ought to be avoided for the reason that in the event of war or a threat of war the government might be compelled to call upon both the firms engaged in the manufacture of armor to turn out work at their fullest capacity.

Secretary Herbert has under consideration the question as to whether the Government shall continue its present plan of dealing directly with the manufacturers of armor, or whether it shall include armor in the contracts for ships and allow the shipbuilder to obtain his armor of any American firm as he may see fit. The question was raised by Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, who addressed an official communication to the Secretary of the Navy advocating the plan of having the shipbuilder supply the armor. Mr. Hichborn argues that two important advantages would follow the adoption of the plan which he recommends—that the work would be done more economically and more rapidly. He expresses the opinion that under this system many of the delays in the completion of vessels, owing to the slowness of the delivery of armor, would be done away with. He does not advocate, however, any change in the present methods of inspecting and testing armor plates.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. F.—The present Quartermaster General of the Army will be retired for age July 27, 1896.

MOHICAN asks: Can a naval officer sit on a summary court-martial? M. and be a witness in the same case that he is trying? Answer.—There is no legal objection to it.

B. M. asks: What has become of Ord. Sergt. William H. Davis, who was stationed a few years ago at Fort Macon, N. C.? Answer.—He died March 8, 1893.

SOLDIER.—If the man is drawing a pension for service, and if under an assumed name, the widow would be entitled to pension if her husband died from disability, etc., incurred in the line of duty.

R.—The latest post-exchange regulations are contained in O. 46, A. G. O., July 25, 1895. You may secure a copy of the order by writing to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

BAT. L.—The new law (three years' enlistment) makes a change in the regulations that a man who enlisted for five years and has been discharged under G. O. 80 must remain out of service two months before he can enlist again.

H. H. asks when there will be a vacancy for West Point in the district in which Cincinnati is situated; also from

Covington, Ky. Answer.—1st District of Ohio will not be vacant until 1900 and the second not before 1899. Covington, Ky., 1895.

G. H. V.—If discharged from the Army under G. O. 50, A. G. O., 1890, you could with the sanction of the proper authority enlist at once in the Marine Corps. Better write to the Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

G. K. asks if there will be an examination for the position of acting hospital stewards this fall, and if so, what month. Answer.—No. The Surgeon General says the number of acting hospital stewards will have to be reduced before any examination will occur.

R. E.—The aide-de-camp to Gen. Schofield's successor in command of the Army will have no increased rank or pay. It is only for the aide of a General or a Lieutenant General that increased rank and pay are provided for by law. Still, it is hoped a remedy will be found in a few months.

CONSTANT READER asks: When will the next examination for Ordnance Sergeants take place, that is, to the best of your knowledge? How many applications are now on file, and can you tell me how I stand? Answer.—The next examination will probably occur in January. There are now some 15 applications on file.

A.—We gave in "Journal" of Sept. 7, 1895, p. 3, the latest information with regard to changes of stations of troops, which did not, as you will see, include the regiment that increased rank and pay are provided for by law. Still, it is hoped a remedy will be found in a few months.

A. C.—The gentleman appointed in 1894 from the 7th District of New Jersey secured admittance. A candidate must reside a year in his district. There is no report issued showing vacancies in various districts. Write to Adjutant General's Office U. S. A., Washington, D. C., for Army Register and you may get one. Address of publishers of Congressional Record is Washington, D. C.

H. B. W. asks if there is a new list of trumpet calls (Army, Navy or marine) about to be issued; if so, where can I obtain same? Answer.—The Navy Department will soon issue a new drill book, in which event it is probable that there will be some changes in existing trumpet calls. The revised Army Regulations, to be issued about the 15th inst., will make some changes. There are none in the Marine Corps.

COMMISSARY asks: (1) How many names are now on the eligible list for appointment as Commissary Sergeant, and those who have successfully passed the required examination? (2) How many applications are on file of those who have not been examined? Answer.—(1) There are eight who have passed the examination, but the abandonment of Forts Buford and Hancock leaves two Sergeants surplus. (2) There are 48 applications on file in addition to those who have been examined.

DUTY SERGEANT asks: (1) Is a veteran entitled to discharge under G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1890? (2) What is the place of a supernumerary when the 1st Sergeant forms the detail for guard, and there are also two non-commissioned officers in the detail? Par. 712 says: "Non-commissioned officers and supernumeraries fall in the line of file closers." Are not the non-commissioned officers on the right of the supernumeraries? Answer.—(1) Yes, if he fulfills all other requirements. (2) There is nothing specially prescribed in this matter. Most likely, however, the supernumerary would be between the non-commissioned officers.

W. J. C. writes: "Occasionally there is lost by different members of my company a bayonet, a ramrod, a belt strap, etc., and I find they cannot be purchased from regular dealers in such goods, and in several instances my orders to them have been filled by old and condemned goods. Will you kindly tell me where such goods can be obtained? Is there a way of getting from the government authorities, free or by the payment of cost to them, a Krag-Jorgensen rifle or regulation pistol for the use of myself and my two Lieutenants?" Answer.—Serviceable U. S. ordnance and stores are only sold to U. S. officers for their personal use. Unserviceable only sold at public auction after due notice.

C. R. E.—General prisoner Thomas Gill, late private Bat. 1, 4th Art., court-martialed for striking an officer and sentenced to four years' confinement at hard labor, has not been released, but is now working out his sentence at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and, as we have before said, it is extremely likely he will serve out his full sentence, less the mitigation for good conduct, if earned. We affirm that there is no sympathy with this prisoner in the enlisted ranks of the Army. On the contrary, from all we have been able to gather, the sentiment is unanimous in the line that his action was unprovoked and that he richly deserves the punishment awarded. The press statements to which you refer have no basis whatever in fact.

#### WEST POINT.

A very small addition has been made to the corps of cadets as the result of the examination of September candidates. Of the seven candidates ordered to report, two failed to put in an appearance, three were found deficient upon mental, one upon physical examination, leaving but one, James Hanson, of South Dakota, who successfully passed both examinations and was admitted.

A practice game of football was played on Saturday afternoon by the cadet teams. The football season has not yet opened.

A practice review preceded the regular drill on Monday afternoon. On the same afternoon Mrs. Mills entertained a number of friends at a tea given in honor of Mrs. Cassatt.

Maj. Charles F. Roe and family have returned to Highland Falls, where they expect to occupy Pine Terrace, now undergoing repairs and alterations. They are temporarily quartered at Home Station.

Dr. G. E. Conterno, who succeeded Mr. Clappé as band leader, has resigned his position and taken his departure, to the sincere regret of all who have noted the marked improvement in the music furnished by the band since his association with it.

Lieut. Braden, retired, who has conducted the school for officers' children at the post for the past fifteen years, has been relieved from this duty, and Miss Kate Darcy, of Highland Falls, has been appointed as his successor. Lieut. Braden and his family expect, for the present at least, to find quarters in the vicinity of the post, whence their approaching departure is most sincerely lamented. Mr. Braden's position as secretary of the Association of Graduates and his preparatory school for West Point candidates at Highland Falls will serve to keep up his interest in the Academy, while his residence in the vicinity with his family will be a source of gratification to their hosts of friends at the post.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Belden and the Misses Belden, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Harding, Miss Harding and Mr. H. Harding are guests at the hotel. Miss Cornelia Happersett is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rees. The Misses Lyster and Morrow are guests of Mrs. Spurgin.

The death of Cadet Thomas C. Butterly, of Nevada, was announced this morning. It was not unexpected, as the cadet has been ill with hemorrhagic fever and his condition for the past week has been sufficiently alarming to call forth the gravest apprehensions. An uncle, whose residence is in Staten Island, was summoned by telegram. The remoteness of the young man's home renders it probable that no other relatives will be able to be present at the funeral, which will take place on Thursday or Friday of the present week.

A fair for the benefit of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Highland Falls was opened in the reading room of the post exchange on Monday evening, and will be continued throughout the week. We trust that this undertaking will meet with success as usual.

Mrs. Dyer and Miss Dyer, sister of Lieut. Dyer, returned to the post this week.

#### FORT RILEY, KAN.

A farewell party to Lieut. Anderson was given on Saturday night by Capt. and Mrs. Knox. Lieut. Anderson left the following day for his new station, Fort Leavenworth.

A hay ride was given by Mrs. Rafferty on Tuesday night, Sept. 3, followed by a supper at her quarters. The hay rack, half full of hay, was comfortably filled by the guests, who were Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Furlong, Mrs. Knox, Misses Knox, Barry, Howell, Randolph, Vose and Woolsey, Lieuts. Heber, Adams, Williams, Leary, Whitman, Arnold and Mr. Vose.

Dr. W. W. Quinton left this week for duty at Fort Logan. Lieut. Whitman has gone on leave to attend the yacht races. Lieut. Arnold left on Thursday, Sept. 4, on a two months' leave. Capt. Taylor's battery, F. 4th Art., left Thursday as the result of telegraphic orders, to proceed to the Chattanooga National Park, and to remain during the dedication ceremonies. The officers of the battery are Capt. Taylor, Lieuts. Walker, Landers and Hearty.

Maj. J. Foster, of the Royal Engineers, British Army, is the guest of Lieut. Scott. Maj. Foster is making a tour of the United States.

The Sunday-school was opened Sunday, Sept. 1, having been omitted during the summer months. About 40 children were enrolled as members. A company, known as the Minstrel and Comedy Company, has been formed, composed chiefly of enlisted men, which will give monthly entertainments, the first being on Sept. 12. The object is to raise funds to be devoted to the Keeley League and its work.

An informal hop was held on Friday night, Sept. 6, followed by three hop suppers. Capt. and Mrs. Raymond entertained at a supper Col. and Miss Carpenter, Maj. and Mrs. Turill, Mrs. Vose, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. Catlin, Maj. Foster, of the Royal Engineers, Lieut. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Foltz, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Michie and Lieut. Harrison. A supper was given by Mrs. Wauwright to the schoolboys and girls, all of whom attended the hop. Those present were Neenah Ward, Margaret Turill, Helen and Imogene Hoyle, Grace Grimes, Helen, Jennie and Mayhew Wauwright, Rob. Vose and Ed. Taylor.

A supper was given by Miss Woolsey to the following guests: Lieut. and Mrs. Furlong, Lieut. and Mrs. Hartmann, Misses Randolph, Knox, Turill, Polly Randolph, Vose, Taylor and Barry, Lieuts. Adams, Heber, Supper, Williams, Lyon, Messrs. Vose, Taylor and Knox.

Mr. Dudley Knox, of the class of '96 of the U. S. Naval Academy, and son of Capt. Knox, 1st Cav., is here on a short leave.

#### FORT MONROE, VA.

Col. R. T. Frank, commandant, who has been away from the post attending a meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification returned on Sept. 6. During the absence of Col. Frank, Col. H. V. Hasbrouck commanded the post.

1st Lieut. Edward Davis, 3d Art., post Adj., has gone to Fort Spring, Greenbrier County, W. Va., to spend a month's leave with his family in the mountains. Lieut. D. Skerrett, 5th Art., is in New York City undergoing a course of treatment for a throat trouble.

Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art., attended the recent tents of armor at Indian Head, Md., and was greatly pleased at the result, returning home on Sept. 8.

On Sept. 2, Labor Day, the command was given a holiday, which they enjoyed by witnessing games of football and baseball. The troops of the command are now fully equipped with the new magazine rifle and other equipments, but so far there has been much unfavorable comment on the new manual.

Lieut. W. F. Newcomb, 5th Art., has been relieved from duty at the Artillery School, where he has been taking a post-graduate course in electricity during the past year. He goes to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Lieut. S. S. Jordan, 5th Art., has been absent from the post on a three days' leave, returning on Sept. 9.

The Artillery School baseball club has now won 17 consecutive games, and some of them from the best clubs in this section of the country. Thursday, Sept. 5, it won a game from the Hampton team by the score of 13 to 11, by far the closest game for some time. The team of football players are at practice almost every day, and from the way the line up it is safe to say that we shall have a good strong team this year. Mr. Armstrong, who was one of Yale's half-backs last year, is going to take the boys in hand and give them a good, thorough drill at the game. The company which is putting down the artesian well for the Chamberlain Hotel have now gone down about 700 feet and are finding the most difficult kind of blue clay to drill through they have ever struck. By careful and scientific treatment of the subject they are drilling very fast, and will in the course of another month or two go to the depth contracted for, 2,000 feet, unless good water is found before that depth is made. The work is being watched very carefully by both officers and men as the work progresses.

#### FROM OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENT.

Monterey, Mexico, Aug. 31, 1895.

Great preparations are being made to celebrate the birthday of President Diaz on Sept. 15, also the eighty-eighth anniversary of the independence of Mexico, which will take place on the following day, Sept. 16. Great interest is manifested by the people of the entire nation, and it is intended to make the celebration a glorious one. Charity will be liberally bestowed upon the poor, especially so in the City of Mexico under the personal direction of Señoras Carmen, Romero, Rubio de Diaz, wife of the president. Tickets will be distributed indiscriminately among the poor by a specially-appointed commission through the aid of the police. The possessors of these tickets will present them on the feast days (Sept. 15 and 16) in the public squares, where tables will be found well supplied with garments made for them by the charitable daughters of wealthy families.

The result of the trial of Col. Romero for killing Señor Verastegui in a duel was his conviction and sentence to prison for three years and four months, and to pay a fine of \$1,900, or to be imprisoned 100 days more. He must also pay Verastegui's widow \$4,500 yearly for 18 years in monthly installments in advance, and \$400 general expenses and the costs of the trial. The other accused were acquitted by the jury by varying votes. The judge, however, set aside the verdict as to Carrillo, Prida, Castillo and Rocha, but set Dr. Preciado at liberty. Romero was taken to prison.

The trial of Lieut. Col. Vasquez, of the 14th Bat., sentenced by the court-martial court of Torin, Sonora, and appealed therefrom, took place on Aug. 30, and the case is still under advisement.

#### NEWPORT, R. I.

For the second time within three years, owing to culpable negligence, the steam launch Monroe, belonging to Fort Adams, sunk at her dock. The first time, about three years ago, the sea-cock was left open, and Saturday last, Sept. 7, the faucet was left open, after filling the tank, the fireman turning in and forgetting it. Fireman Clark and a deck hand—privates of the 2d Art.—were awakened by the rush of water into their quarters, barely escaping from the launch. Aid was requested from Comdr. Converse, of the torpedo station.

Saturday evening, Sept. 7, Warren F. Leland, proprietor of the popular Ocean House, tendered a reception to the Newport Art. Co. The company, under command of Col. A. A. Barker, with full ranks, gave a battalion drill in front of the hotel, followed by an extended-order and dress parade. The precision of the various drills were highly commented upon by the guests and Mr. Leland and his staff. The evening, after the military part, was enjoyed by a fine collation and dancing until the early hours of the morning.

## GRAND ARMY REPUBLIC AT LOUISVILLE.

By Gen. Henry B. Carrington, author of "Battles of the American Revolution," "Indian Operations on the Plains," "Columbian Selections," "Beacon Lights of Patriotism," etc.

The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville, 1895, has deep significance. No other city, hardly excepting Washington itself, had more determining relations to the result of the war of 1861-65 than did that which, named in honor of Louis XVI., America's friend in the war for independence, became the base of all central operations which restored the Union. At the outset, the disparity of men and means was greater than that of military conduct and generalship, as between sections. The first year, that of 1861, was initiative, and partially a surprise to the greater and more populous section. But the year 1862 introduced a contest upon a scientific basis, and yet one where the smaller numbers still carried on operations upon almost equal terms with the greater force and with marked ability. That campaign was one of "contrasts," employing larger armies and over a greater variety of territory than any other of modern times.

Federal troops, and by April 1 Charleston, Martinsburg, Leesburg, Winchester, Berryville, Sharpsburg and Woodstock had also been taken. March 8 brought the wonderful episode of the fight of the Merrimac and Monitor, and by April 1 the Army of the Potomac, 100,000 strong, was before Yorktown. Meanwhile Port Royal, S. C., Jacksonville and Pensacola, Fla., had been reached by sea.

Such, briefly, was the Federal initiative of the campaign of 1862, and Grant had reached Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River.

The Confederate forces were not idle nor disheartened. Gen. Johnson proposed to unite the armies of Beauregard, Polk and Bragg, and strike Grant before Buell could reinforce him from Nashville. Bad weather and other unanticipated events lost to the advancing Federal forces three marching days, so that the surprise and partial rout of Grant's command was not offset until Buell's column brought timely and adequate relief. Beauregard fortified Corinth, and on April 20 retired in good order from overwhelming forces, unpursued.

Meanwhile the military approaches to Yorktown, in the Federal left zone, had been advanced, ready for assault, when, as at Corinth, the Confederate commander abandoned a defenseless position, while preserving his forces intact and with prestige fully maintained. The Federal movements on the Chickahominy, with the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill,

flank movement of Sigel, although Price, with Van Dorn, had, Indians included, nearly 30,000 men.

The closing of this eventful, critical year witnessed the memorable battle of Stone River, opposite Murfreesboro. But, for the fifth time, the Confederate Army was skillfully rescued from the presence of a superior force, and one within fighting distance.

A brief review is suggestive.

Curtis and Pope, in Missouri; Grant and Buell, in Kentucky; Banks, at Winchester; the Army of the Potomac, at Washington; Burnside, at Roanoke; Hunter, at Port Royal; Butler, planning the expedition against New Orleans, represented no less than ten armies and as many lines of operation, against each one of which the Confederates from their peculiar vantage ground could have just then concentrated a superior force.

The senseless, premature cry "On to Richmond" as a prime objective instead of the destruction, first, of opposing armies, frustrated all the grand plans with which the operations in the left Federal zone opened.

In the center, with the Ohio River as a base, and the semi-neutral tract exposed on three of its faces, there was a division of force that rendered the superior numbers of the Federal troops powerless for determining results. Pope, along the Mississippi; Grant, along the Tennessee; Buell, along the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and a force at Cumberland Gap, represented the miserable features of the campaign.



The accompanying map illustrates all principal operations, and defines their relation to each other and the final result. That territory styled "semi-neutral" on the map has special significance. It had the personal inurement of Gen. Sherman when first drafted.

Three cardinal geographical belts, or zones, mark all wars which have large and diversified fields of operation, and these are as well defined as are the right, center and left divisions of an army.

The trans-Mississippi region indicated the right zone for the Federal armies, as it indicated the corresponding left zone of Confederate action. The Federal left and the corresponding Confederate right were indicated from the Blue Ridge eastward and as far south as the Savannah River. The center zone for each army reached the lower Atlantic coast and the Mexican Gulf, irrespective of operations by water. This central zone, however, controlled a position which was more vital to success than any portion of the famous Austrian quadrilateral of Napoleon Bonaparte's great Italian campaign. Within its determining range and area the city of Louisville became a factor of almost supreme control.

The Kanawha River on the east, with the Tennessee River on the south and west, bounded this tract of country; while the railroad from Richmond, Va., to Memphis, Tenn., via Lynchburg, Cleveland, Chattanooga, Decatur and Corinth, running behind the Cumberland Mountains, represented an interior line of speedy transit which greatly aided the facility and concentration of Confederate movements. In fact, their troops fought alternately near Richmond and at the West, while the transfer of two Federal corps from the Potomac to Tennessee required a detour via Columbus, O., and even through Indianapolis, Ind., owing to scant water navigation of the Ohio River at that critical juncture. Federal preparations for that campaign was stupendous. On Jan. 12 Burnside, with four brigades, gunboats and transports, sailed from Fortress Monroe with sealed orders; attacked Roanoke Island Feb. 8; occupied Chowan River on the 20th; Washington, on the Pamlico River, on the 21st, and Morehead the same day.

In the middle zone, Thomas was successful at Mill Springs, Ky. On Feb. 5 Adm. Foote captured Fort Henry. Buell pressed forward to Bowling Green and occupied Nashville as soon as Grant had captured Fort Donaldson, Columbus, Ky., New Madrid and Island No. 10 soon yielded to Federal control, and the Mississippi River was practically within Federal influence.

In the right zone, Springfield was occupied by Curtis, and Price retired to Arkansas.

On Feb. 7 Romney, W. Va., had been occupied by

brought the Federal forces of McClellan to Harrison's Landing, only to be summoned at once to Washington, there to be confronted with the same Confederate divisions which had faced them before Richmond. Stevens was recalled from Port Royal and Burnside from North Carolina. The Confederates had taken the offensive and forced the Federal troops back upon their original base.

A call for 300,000 volunteers and 300,000 drafted men followed.

On Sept. 15 Harper's Ferry was surrendered with 12,000 men. On the 17th followed the battle of Antietam, and yet when, on the 18th, the Federal Army, largely reinforced, sought to renew battle, it was found, as at Corinth and Yorktown, that the smaller force had withdrawn from an unequal contest in good order.

On Nov. 12 the Federal Army forced the Rappahannock River crossing, but was repulsed with heavy loss, and Washington, the Federal Capital, was on the defensive.

At the West equal contrasts marked the issues of the year. On Aug. 20 Kirby Smith invaded Kentucky, routed Nelson's army at Richmond on the 25th and seriously threatened both Cincinnati and Louisville. Bragg threatened Buell's communications, and on Sept. 10 captured Mumfordsville, compelling Buell to return from Nashville to save Louisville as well as Indiana from invasion. All public Federal stores were removed to the Indiana shore, and artillery was planted to prevent the crossing of Confederate troops in case Buell should not arrive in time to relieve the situation and resist the hostile advance.

Breckenridge invested Nashville. Morgan (Federal) evacuated Cumberland Gap. McCook was substantially worsted at Ferryville. The Confederate Gen. Morgan entered Lexington and other towns in Buell's rear, made the circuit of his army, and retired with inconsiderable loss.

On Dec. 3 Grant advanced toward Holly Springs and engaged the opposing forces, but they withdrew in good order. Gen. Sherman attempted the capture of Vicksburg, but was compelled to raise the siege. (One of the humorous incidents of the war was the response to a call of Gov. Morton for a salute of 100 guns at midnight when a telegram announced the capture of Vicksburg, instead of saying, "the siege is raised.") On Dec. 6 Bragg moved from Murfreesboro and captured a Federal brigade.

In the right Federal zone, a single important action, on Dec. 9, resulted in the defeat of the Confederate Gen. Hindman. This practically ended operations in that zone, as that of March 8, resulting in the battle of Pea Ridge, had for the time secured to the Federal Army a like success. In that action Van Dorn turned the Federal position, but was dislodged by a skillful

Too much ground was occupied—the cities were preserved instead of crushing the opposing force in the field. Bonaparte fought Austerlitz and Wagram rather than be cooped up in Vienna; but he lost the Russian campaign for Moscow. Washington repeatedly sacrificed Philadelphia to keep his army fresh for the field. The campaign of 1862 demonstrated the military genius, sagacity and ability of the Confederate generals.

It was one of the most trying hours of Mr. Lincoln's life when, having on July 9, 1862, ordered Gens. Halleck and Pope to report to him, he was reaching the conviction that some one man must be found who could control all the Federal forces, and realize, through universal supervision, a universal success. The Cabinet was divided. Chase, Seward and Wells held a conference. Chase threatened to surrender his portfolio as Secretary of the Treasury unless McClellan should be immediately removed. Mr. Stanton was not invited to the conference. Telegrams announced that Pope would arrive at midnight, and that Halleck, detained en route, would arrive at 3 A. M. The writer of this article, then at Washington, was at the conference by request. He was instructed to meet Gens. Halleck and Pope on their arrival, before they could report at the War Department, and instruct them to accompany the Cabinet to the Soldiers' Home from the Willard Hotel at 10 A. M. after their arrival. The change of command took place, and Halleck succeeded McClellan; but the disappointment was as colossal as was the work in hand. The campaign of 1862 closed as gloomily for the Federal arms as it had auspiciously opened. But its twelve months of vicissitude, rarely surpassed in human history, had this lesson, which is accepted to-day, that a people which could survive that ordeal must, reunited, be invincible against the world.

The war came to an end. The mistakes were merged in the result. The bad strategy of 1862 yielded to the enormous force that came into the solution of the great issue.

During the entire struggle the relations of Indiana and Kentucky to each other, situated as they were at the very base of the semi-neutral area of the center zone, involved peculiar sacrifices and hardships. They were mutually dependent and alike subject to irregular guerrilla and intestine assault. Richmond, Louisville and Frankfort in turn realized support from Indiana when no Federal troops were disposable for the emergency.

It is most happy that Louisville becomes the scene of a fraternal embrace of all who prize the Union restored. The new navy—peerless in types and development—bears the names of States, cities and rivers from all sections. And so the Grand Army of the Republic shall embrace hereafter all who rejoice in one grand identity of American citizenship.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## SEA GIRT RIFLE MEETING.

The fifth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association at Sea Girt, N. J., which began on Sept. 2 and ended Sept. 7, was a most successful one. The contests were close and exciting and great interest was shown in them. Interstate match, which was shot on Wednesday, Sept. 3, by teams from Georgia, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, resulted in a well-deserved victory for the Georgia team, Capt. Williamson team captain, on an aggregate score of 1,043 points. The full scores of the winning team and the totals of the others follow:

## GEORGIA.

200 yards.	500 yards.	Grand Total.
Pvt. W. B. Burpitt... 3554444454-42	4554555445-46	88
Sgt. R. M. Screven... 4444555444-45	4554455444-44	89
Pvt. F. Myers, Jr... 4445554555-46	4455455444-45	91
Sgt. A. S. Eichberg... 4445554434-42	5445554434-44	86
Pvt. H. E. Wilson... 4445435444-41	4350333545-35	79
Pvt. F. C. Wilson... 5544554544-45	5555335555-48	91
Pvt. C. Mercer... 443434445-39	5444454543-42	81
Pvt. W. G. Austin... 5544454444-43	5555454545-47	90
Sgt. Thos. Hunter... 4455444455-44	4334454444-39	83
Pvt. G. I. Cann... 4344445544-41	5345554545-46	87
Pvt. C. S. Richmond... 4434545544-42	5455554544-44	86
Pvt. J. C. Postell... 5445445544-45	5455554545-48	93
515	528	1,043

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Pvt. S. I. Scott... 40	46	86
Pvt. S. B. Wetherald... 41	47	88
Sgt. C. W. Dickey... 42	41	83
Pvt. G. E. Cook... 42	44	86
Sgt. J. M. Stewart... 43	40	83
Sgt. M. Appleby... 42	41	83
Pvt. H. L. Laird... 44	47	91
Sgt. Jas. E. Bell... 41	44	85
Pvt. H. H. Leizer... 45	45	90
Sgt. R. P. Carleton... 42	49	91
Sgt. J. M. Polard... 41	40	81
Pvt. A. O. Hutterly... 44	45	89
507	530	1,037

## PENNSYLVANIA.

200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Sgt. Russ Watkins... 41	45	86
Pvt. H. Cullen... 37	50	87
Pvt. G. W. Stout... 42	44	86
Pvt. W. W. Youngs... 43	44	87
Pvt. J. W. Burns... 39	45	84
Sgt. Geo. Schillinger... 40	40	80
Sgt. H. J. Mehard... 43	45	88
Pvt. Wm. Fulmer... 37	43	80
Sgt. H. S. Lewars... 41	45	86
Sgt. F. W. Innes... 41	45	86
Sgt. H. L. Cooper... 43	46	89
Pvt. T. F. Showart... 38	42	80
484	519	1,003

## 12TH NEW YORK.

200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Pvt. S. S. Stebbins... 42	47	89
Pvt. C. J. Selter... 39	43	82
Sgt. Geo. Donovan... 43	47	90
Sgt. W. E. Downes... 41	40	81
Pvt. A. B. Van Heusen... 43	44	87
Sgt. C. M. Smith... 35	44	79
Sgt. Geo. Wischusen... 37	42	79
Corp. Winterbottom... 25	42	67
Sgt. J. Corrie... 42	45	87
Sgt. Wm. Boyle... 43	37	80
Pvt. John Egan... 40	45	85
473	518	991

## NEW JERSEY.

200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Col. A. R. Kuser... 41	42	83
Pvt. Wm. Hayes... 44	47	91
Pvt. W. Hartman... 41	37	78

200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Pvt. T. E. Beck... 41	40	81
Capt. C. H. Springstead... 43	42	85
Capt. A. H. Graff... 37	43	80
Sgt. Chas. Chinn... 38	40	78
Sgt. Aug. Dietrich... 42	39	81
Capt. C. A. Reid... 41	43	84
Pvt. Jos. Fairhurst... 35	43	78
Col. W. F. Decker... 43	37	80
Pvt. Jno. Ransom... 42	43	85
488	506	993

Last year the above match was won by the New Jersey team with a score of 1,044. The contest for the Hilton trophy was very exciting and much interest was displayed. The District of Columbia team took the lead from the start and held it all through, winning the match with a score of 1,007, the highest score on record. Following are the scores of the different teams:

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

200 yds. Total.	500 yds. Total.	600 yds. Total.	Grand Total.
Pvt. S. D. Scott... 44445544-31	4445544-30	4445555-32	93
Pvt. Wetherald... 4444344-26	4455555-33	3334455-27	86
Sgt. Dickey... 2433454-27	5554454-32	4355555-32	91
Pvt. G. E. Cook... 4455554-30	4455555-33	4544445-31	94
Sgt. Stewart... 4444554-30	3455445-30	5545555-34	94
Corp. Appleby... 4454444-29	5435555-32	5435555-32	95
Lieut. Laird... 5544544-31	3544544-29	5344544-29	90
Capt. J. E. Bell... 4544453-29	4455445-32	5444533-28	89
Pvt. Leizer... 4335444-27	3544544-29	3435444-26	82
Pvt. Carleton... 4445555-32	5454455-32	5354445-31	95
Lieut. Graham... 4455445-31	5454455-34	5544545-33	98
Lieut. Hutterly... 5533444-28	4455554-32	5435553-30	90
351	381	360	1,092

## MASSACHUSETTS.

200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Sgt. E. E. Baudoin... 29	30	27	86
Lieut. J. Boardman... 26	28	30	84
Sgt. P. G. Cooley... 29	32	27	88
Sgt. J. L. Gibbs... 28	32	31	91
Mus. A. E. Harlow... 31	35	27	93
Sgt. G. R. Russell... 31	29	30	90
Lieut. G. B. Paine... 30	28	25	83
Sgt. G. Tornrose... 29	30	27	86
Sgt. W. D. Huddleson... 31	30	30	91
Sgt. C. H. Fuller... 29	32	22	83
Pvt. John Blake... 30	29	30	89
Capt. C. P. Nutter... 28	31	28	87
351	366	334	1,051

## 12TH NEW YORK.

200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Lieut. S. S. Stebbins... 27	33	32	92
Sgt. John Corrie... 30	32	30	92
Sgt. J. M. Smith... 25	30	29	84
Sgt. W. Boyle... 29	30	29	88
Sgt. Geo. Wischusen... 28	30	25	83
Pvt. John Egan... 33	29	26	88
Pvt. A. B. Van Heusen... 28	33	28	89
Capt. C. J. Selter... 28	29	30	87
Corp. W. Winterbottom... 29	35	30	94
1st Sgt. Geo. Donovan... 28	30	33	90
Sgt. Maj. W. E. Downes... 31	30	27	88
Sgt. W. Lamb... 28	28	30	86
364	368	340	1,051

## PENNSYLVANIA.

200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Sgt. Russ Watkins... 26	31	30	87
Sgt. Maj. H. J. Mehard... 28	29	29	86
Pvt. G. W. Stout... 26	31	25	82
Pvt. W. W. Youngs... 28	32	26	86
Pvt. J. W. Burns... 30	28	28	86
Sgt. Geo. Schillinger... 30	28	30	88
Sgt. Joel Miller... 25	29	30	84
Sgt. W. Fulmer... 29	33	30	92
Sgt. J. Lewars... 26	29	24	79
Sgt. Maj. F. W. Innes... 31	31	31	93
Sgt. H. L. Cooper... 26	32	31	89
Pvt. T. F. Shonert... 32	33	31	96
338	364	345	1,047

## GEORGIA.

200 yds. Total.	500 yds. Total.	600 yds. Total.	Grand Total.
Pvt. Burpitt... 4443455-29	5554544-32	3355534-28	89
Sgt. Screven... 4444444-29	4555344-29	4553454-30	78
Pvt. Myers... 4432404-22	5443555-31	4432534-28	79
Sgt. Eichberg... 4444555-30	4554433-30	5344244-26	86
Pvt. F. Wilson... 4445545-31	5555554-34	4455445-31	96
Pvt. H. Wilson... 4444454-29	4444455-30	5423254-25	84
Pvt. Mercer... 4444543-28	4443443-26	2444344-25	79
Pvt. Austin... 4443444-27	5534355-29	5555424-30	86
Pvt. Hunter... 5453444-29	5534534-29	3424545-25	83
Capt. Cann... 4544445-30	5555555-35	4443545-29	74
Pvt. Richmond... 3544445-29	5554430-24	5544435-30	83
Capt. Postell... 4444544-29	3555545-32	5045444-26	87
342	391	391	1,034

## NEW JERSEY.

200 yds. Total.	500 yds. Total.	600 yds. Total.	Grand Total.
Col. Kuser... 4545544-31	4555544-31	4425343-25	77
Pvt. Hayes... 4544445-30	4544544-31	4454444-30	91
Pvt. Hartman... 5443444-28	4455534-30	2543444-28	76
Pvt. Beck... 4344445-28	5535544-31	3343444-25	84
Corp. Springstead... 3444445-28	3545444-30	4344555-30	86
Capt. Gosamer... 4434344-26	3445444-28	5545444-22	86
Pvt. Irons... 5443434-27	4534455-30	3544545-30	87
Sgt. Dietrich... 4444544-29	4554554-32	4544054-29	77
Sgt. Reid... 4354434-27	4554344-29	0203404-19	69
Pvt. Fairburn... 4544445-30	3544544-30	2443555-30	91
Col. Decker... 4344444-27	4444554-30	5344545-31	88
Pvt. Ransom... 4544354-29	4454455-31	4443242-24	74
340	364	324	1,028

The Pennsylvania team won the Hilton trophy last year on a score of 1,088. Much dissatisfaction was expressed after the match by the men of the other teams over the fact that several of the District of Columbia team wore on their hats, in front of the eye, a magnifying glass, which, it was claimed, should not be allowed, and for a while there was considerable talk of a protest. The Interstate recreational match, at 200 and 500 yards and skirmish runs of 20 shots each, teams of six men made up from New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, Georgia and New Jersey, was won by the Engineer Corps, District of Columbia Militia. The following is the order of the various teams, giving the totals at 200 and 500 yards, along with the skirmish runs; although the Alaska team are in third place, they simply entered, but not for the prize.

200 yards.	500 yards.	Skirmish.	Total.
Engineer Corps, D. C... 240	267	1,037	1,504
1st Batta., Ga... 231	255	1,071	1,557
1st Alaska Cav... 234	263	973	1,470
1st District of Columbia... 216	205	906	1,447
2d New Jersey... 241	243	930	1,414
2d District of Columbia... 228	232	912	1,372
1st Massachusetts... 219	277	885	1,341
12th New York... 236	240	806	1,282
3d Pennsylvania... 200	233	843	1,276
13th Inf., U. S. A... 194	193	888	1,275
6th New Jersey... 199	222	700	1,181
3d New Jersey... 196	220	743	1,159
4th New Jersey... 218	229	711	1,158

The President's match, at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, was one of the features of the meeting, and it was won by Sgt. W. Boyle, of the 12th Regt. N. Y. The score of the first five are given below:

200 and 300 yds.	500 and 600 yds.	Total.
Sgt. W. Boyle, 12th N. Y... 61	65	126
Sgt. W. Huddleson, 1st Mass... 40	64	124
Lieut. Graham, D. C... 60	63	123
Pvt. F. C. Wilson, 1st Ga... 62	59	121
Sgt. J. Corrie, 12th N. Y... 61	56	117

One of the competitors in this match, Lieut. Stebbins, of the 12th N. Y., was unfortunate enough to break the mainspring of his rifle, which was too great a handicap for him to overcome.

The New Jersey National Guard match, at 200 and 500 yards with two skirmish runs of 20 shots each, was won by the 2d New Jersey team. The scores of the four competing teams are as follows:

200 yards.	500 yards.	Skirmish.	Total.
2d New Jersey... 246	248	930	1,424
3d New Jersey... 235	218	745	1,196
4th New Jersey... 243	233	711	1,187
6th New Jersey... 225	199	709	1,184

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In the Columbia trophy match for a bronze trophy, presented by the District of Columbia National Guard to the New Jersey National Guard, two skirmish runs of 20 shots each are made, and the team of six men making the highest aggregate score holds the trophy for one year. Last year it was won by the 2d Regt of New Jersey, by a total score of 874. The same team won it this year on a score of 930 points. Following are the scores:

COLUMBIA TROPHY.	
2d New Jersey.....	200 yards.
6th New Jersey.....	930
3d New Jersey.....	760
4th New Jersey.....	743
	711

The Wimbledon trophy contest, distance 1,000 yards, open to all citizens of the United States, under the rules of the National Rifle Association, each contestant firing 30 shots, was won by S. D. Scott, of the Engineer Corps, District of Columbia Militia, with the high score of 135 out of a possible 150. Maj. George H. Harries, District of Columbia, was second, with 130, being allowed six points for using a military rifle. F. L. Graham was third, with 105, and W. W. Cookson, of Washington, fourth, with 101.

The Department of Rifle Practice match, 25 shots at both 500 and 600 yards, was won by G. B. Young, of the District of Columbia Engr. Corps, with a score of 224 out of a possible 250. C. S. Richmond, of Georgia, won the Kuser medal match by making a total of 103 in three strings of seven shots, each at the 500-yard range. Pvt. G. E. Cook, of the District of Columbia, won the Hayes medal match; the distances were 500 and 600 yards, and seven shots fired at each distance. Cook's score was 67 out of a possible 70. E. P. Hanson, of Jersey City, won the Scheutzen match by making a total at 200 yards of 133, breaking all records. In the All-Comers' match, of 200 and 300 yards, seven shots each, E. Burplitt, of Georgia, won, his score being 59 points.

The Trenton Interstate Fair medal was won again this year by Pvt. F. C. Wilson, of Georgia, with a score of 65 out of 70.

In the Members' match Maj. Currie, of the 2d N. J., won by a score of 33 at 200 yards. Pvt. J. H. Wells, of Co. G, 2d N. J., won the Governor's match. The Gen. E. P. Meany medal was won by Pvt. E. Burplitt, of Georgia. The first prize in the revolver match also went to Georgia.

All the teams shooting were armed with Springfield rifles, .45 caliber, with the exception of the 12th Regt. of New York, who used the old gas-pipe Remington rifle, .50 caliber. The ammunition used was Union Metallic and Winchester. The 13th Regt. U. S. A. and the 12th Regt. N. Y. teams deserve great credit for the showing they made under the circumstances. The Army team was made up only two days before the meeting, and they went to Sea Girt without having had the usual practice this season. Their object was to win if they could. Another object, and a wider and grander one, was effected, i. e., the advertising and popularizing of the National Rifle Association's contests

(which are held at Sea Girt under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association), and to help to bring the teams of Western States and the Army into these contests in the future.

The 12th Regt. team, Capt. Schuyler Schleffelein captain, had three new men on its team to fill the places of three of their best shots—Dolan, Clark and Lambert—who were unable to attend.

The 1st Alaska Cav. attracted considerable attention. It is composed of 43 officers and one private. Sergt. Dickey, of the District of Columbia N. G. He would not be a private but for the fact that it is a rule that all members who have ever been to Alaska can be no higher than private. Those of the cavalry who were at Sea Girt were Gen. Day (formerly Captain 9th U. S. Cav.), Colonel, Maj. Harries, Major, Pvt. Leizear, Captain, Pvt. Braham, Captain, Pvt. Carroll, Lieutenant, Sergt. Dickey, and medicine man, Capt. J. M. Pollard, all of the District of Columbia N. G. During the skirmish runs they were dressed as Indians, wearing red blankets and carrying their ammunition, supposed to be 20 rounds each, in a tin pail. At the 200-yard half, supposed to be 30 seconds, they halted 30 minutes and fired so many shots they were so tired that assistance was detailed to load their guns. The medicine man (Capt. Pollard) carried no gun, but went up to the targets and with a ramrod punched them full of holes. To be sure they would make a score, kind friends with revolvers were stationed 50 feet from the targets on either side, the result of which was that out of 20 rounds of ammunition supposed to be used Capt. Day's target had 94 holes in it.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Gen. Spencer, Col. Loutrell, Capt. Walker and Haines and the officers attached to the range; they are courteous and generous and are ever anxious to contribute toward the well-being of the guests, and in no instance did they fail to do the proper thing. Everybody is welcomed and treated alike; no favoritism is shown, and all who take part in the matches are accorded the same courtesy and fairness. A word of praise for Messrs. Greason & Co., of Newark, who do the catering. The food is of the best, and everything is clean and well served; there was not one adverse criticism. The meeting throughout was a shining success, which was due largely to the hearty hospitality of the range officers. Among the visitors during the week were Gov. Werts, of New Jersey, Gen. Guy V. Henry, of the 5th U. S. Cav., Lieut. Rowell, 10th U. S. Inf., Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and Lieut. Thredkeld, 13th Inf., U. S. A.

## OHIO.

The 8th Regt. of Inf., Ohio N. G., under Order 77, A. G. O., went into camp at the State camp grounds at Newark, O., from Aug. 31 to Sept. 8. In honor of the Adjutant General the camp was called Camp Howe. The regiment consists of three battalions of four companies each, and mustered at camp 920 officers and men. It is commanded

by Col. George R. Gyger, one of the younger officers of 1861-65. Col. Gyger has been in the military service of the State continuously since the late war, and has been Colonel of this regiment for seven years.

The regiment concentrated at Mansfield and arrived at camp shortly after dark on the evening of Aug. 31. In a remarkably short space of time tents were pitched, guns were mounted and the regiment settled for a week of solid work. The influence of the painstaking work of Lieut. E. M. Johnson, Jr., U. S. A., acting Adjutant of this regiment for two years and now Quartermaster 10th Inf., U. S. A., was seen in the general work and the details that make a perfect soldier in this camp. Every soldier saluted, every blouse was kept buttoned and the guard duty was well-nigh perfect. Guard was mounted twice a day and in place of details from each company a full company with officers served each time. The camp grounds could not be improved on, water good and drainage excellent. On Sept. 2 the regiment was reviewed in the afternoon by Gov. McKinley. The 8th is the Governor's own regiment, being located in Stark and adjoining counties, and he expressed himself as well pleased at the admirable showing the regiment made.

The Governor rode a fiery horse and looked every inch the soldier and leader that he is. At evening regimental parade the regiment was passed in review before the Governor in double time, and cheer after cheer came from the 15,000 spectators at the magnificent lines kept by each company as they ran past in solid, unbroken front. Battalion drills were held in the morning and regimental in the afternoon and not a drill was missed, not even on day of review and muster.

The next day, Sept. 4, the entire regiment was mustered by Col. Curry, Asst. Adjt. Gen., in exactly one hour and forty-five minutes. Over half of the companies had 100 per cent. of their number in camp, and the general average for the regiment was over 98 per cent. This regiment is equipped in nearly every particular as the U. S. Army. Every officer had the new blouse and cap, all the companies Buzsacot outfits, a well-equipped signal corps, a hospital corps and every detail so perfect that regular officers visiting the camp declared it a camp of regulars. It would be perhaps unfair to particularize any of the companies for good work, as they were nearly all equally good, but for proficiency in drill and perfect guard duty Cos. K, D, B, and M were possibly the best.

Col. Knert, 2d Regt., announces that the annual regimental rifle competition will take place at Kenton, O., Sept. 23 and 24, 1895, and will be under the direction of Capt. N. H. Colwell, Insp. Rifle Practice, 2d Inf., Ohio N. G. Blunt's Manual will govern. Company teams, consisting of five officers or men, will be entitled to 10 shots each at 200 and 300 yards. The team making the highest score will be entitled to the first prize, and the team making the next highest score to prize trophy No. 2. Two prizes are offered for the best individual shooting at 200 and 300 yards, 10 shots at each distance.

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## NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

2d Lieut. A. J. Bleeker, Co. G, 71st N. Y., was unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant on Sept. 10.

Maj. H. Sweeney, late of the U. S. cavalry, is mentioned as the possible commander of the 1st Brigade California N. G.

The twenty-fifth annual reunion of the 23d Regt. Association of Massachusetts will be held Thursday, Sept. 26, 1895, at Ipswich, Mass.

Rumors about a field day for the 1st Brigade of New York in October must be taken with a grain of salt. At last accounts Gen. Fitzgerald knew nothing about any such project.

Co. A, 9th N. Y., will hold an election for Captain, vice Barthelmess, resigned, on Thursday, Sept. 19. Lieut. O'Connor is the candidate. Co. B will shortly fill a vacancy for 2d Lieutenant.

The officers of the 7th N. Y. met at the armory on the evening of Sept. 13 to elect a Lieutenant Colonel, vice Smith, promoted to the 69th. The unanimous choice was Maj. William H. Kipp, who has served with the regiment continuously for more than thirty-seven years, and who is highly esteemed as an officer and gentleman.

Efforts are being made to secure the attendance of the Wisconsin N. G. in Milwaukee during the semi-centennial to be held in that city in October next. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred having charge of the arrangements for the celebration, it was practically decided that if a fund of \$35,000 can be raised for the expenses of the celebration, that not only the regiments of the National Guard in the State shall be invited to be present at the celebration, but also the regular troops stationed at Fort Sheridan.

The following dates have been assigned to the various organizations in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia for their annual fall field day: 1st Inf. at Fall River, Sept. 23; 2d Inf. at Springfield, Oct. 7; 5th Inf. at Newton, Oct. 3; 6th Inf. at Milford or Lowell, Oct. 2; 8th Inf. at Ipswich, Oct. 18; 9th Inf. at Lawrence, Sept. 17; Bat. A, Saturday, Oct. 26; Signal Corps, 1st Brigade, at Lincoln, Sept. 14; Signal Corps, 2d Brigade, at Lawrence, Sept. 17; Ambulance Corps at Lowell, Oct. 7. Orders for the above drills will be issued shortly from headquarters. It will be optional with the commanding officers whether fatigue, dress or campaign uniforms shall be worn.

The recent practice march of the 10th Battn. of Albany, N. Y., Lieut. Col. William E. Fitch, was a success and

they accomplished all they set out to do. The battalion did not march over eight miles any one day, and made four camps in the six days instead of three which the orders required. The making and breaking of the camps, which required the unloading and loading of about 50,000 pounds of baggage, was the hardest part of the work. There were no close-order drills. The principal duty required was out-post duty. They had beautiful weather and everything passed off in good shape. All the men seemed to enjoy it and came home well satisfied with their experience.

Three members of Bat. A, Kentucky N. G., and a colored driver were killed at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11 by the accidental explosion of a caisson containing 66 pounds of powder while the battery was on the way to Phoenix Hill for the purpose of firing a salute of 44 guns in connection with the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Two other members of the company were wounded. The dead are Corp. A. L. Robinson, Pyta, Charles Blechner and A. McBride and Driver William Adams (colored). The wounded: Sergt. Frederick Cohn and Pvt. E. William Hobbs. The victims are all young men. Their homes are in Louisville. It is feared that Fred Cohn will die. The whole left side of his face was blown off. Hobbs was badly burned about the face and bruised.

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## BORN.

HARRISON.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, to the wife of Ensign W. K. Harrison, U. S. N., a son.

IRELAND.—At Fort Stanton, N. M., Aug. 30, 1895, to the wife of 1st Lieut. M. W. Ireland, Med. Dept. U. S. A., a son.

## MARRIED.

CHRISTY-MANUEL.—At Cape Town, Africa, Sept. 5, 1895, Ensign H. H. Christy, U. S. N., to Miss Helen Manuel.

NULTON-EVANS.—At Winchester, Va., Sept. 5, 1895, Asst. Engr. L. M. Nulton, U. S. N., to Miss Minnie Clark Evans.

ROSENBAUM-RAWOLLE.—At Fort Logan, Col., Aug. 26, 1895, Lieut. O. W. Rosenbaum, 7th Inf., to Miss Katherine Marie Rawolle, daughter of the late Capt. W. O. Rawolle, 2d Cav.

## DIED.

BAXTER.—At Glenwood, N. J., Sept. 4, 1895, John C. Baxter, father of Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf., and of the late George I. Baxter, of Washington, D. C.

BENTON.—At Copake, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1895, Josiah Benton, formerly acting Assistant Paymaster U. S. N.

BUTTERLY.—At West Point, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1895, Cadet Thomas Clifton Butterly, third class, U. S. Military Academy.

GRAVES.—At Somerville, Mass., Aug. 28, 1895, Hans I. Graves, son of the late G. W. Graves, formerly acting volunteer Lieutenant U. S. N.

HEYERMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 10, at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y., Rebekah K. W. Heyerman, in the forty-fifth year of her age, beloved wife of Comdr. O. F. Heyerman, U. S. N. Funeral services at Detroit, Mich.

HUBBARD.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., Sept. 6, 1895, Maj. Van Buren Hubbard, Surg. U. S. A.

KAUTZ.—At Seattle, Wash., Sept. 4, 1895, Bvt. Maj. Gen. August Valentine Kautz, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired.

McFARLAND.—In Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1895, Mrs. Mary E. McFarland, mother of Capt. W. C. McFarland, 10th Inf., and of the wife of Capt. Eric Berglund, C. E.

MILLARD.—At 70 West 120th Street, New York City, Sept. 10, 1895, Harrison Millard, formerly Lieutenant 19th Inf.

PLATT.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1895, Roberta, youngest daughter of Lieut. Robert Platt, U. S. N.

PRINCE.—At St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4, 1895, John S. Prince, father of the wife of Brig. Gen. M. R. Morgan, Comy. Gen. of Subsistence U. S. A.

VON BERGEN.—At Fort Washakie, Wyo., Aug. 20, 1895, Ernest Von Bergen, stepson of Maj. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav.

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